THE Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,330, New Series.]

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 21, 1862.

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Annual Subscription, Rupees 10 payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas. Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH INSTANT.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship SAM MENDEL, now on her second voyage, and one of the fastest vessels afloat.—Accommodation for passengers unequalled by any ship in the trade.

For plans of Cabin and terms apply to Captain Ellwood, on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship JOHN TEMPERLEY, Captain Liddle, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on Board, or to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

June 23rd, 1862.

FOR SINGAPOPE AND HONGKONG.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship PORTLAND, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on Board, or to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

23rd, June 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE AND MARSEILLES.

THE fine first class Ship BELLE VIRGINIE, Captain Riallo, has portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Captain or

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship "MALTA," (1,900 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain H. W. King, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 27th July, at 5 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th July 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship SINGAPORE, (1,900 Tons and 500 H.P.), Captain G. A. Rainier, will be despatched for the above Ports on Tuesday the 29th July, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day FRIDAY, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not on the Ship on 25th instant.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 12th July 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of their Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer SCINDIAN, Captain Mason, for Kurrachee on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For Passage and Freight apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th July 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee with Mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Consignees of Cargo per *Winterthur*, Captain W. H. Seward, from London, that the said ship is now ready to discharge her cargo, and that all goods for which boats are not provided by their Consignees when they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Winterthur*.

Bombay, 19th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Coleroon*, Captain Hall, from London, are requested to send off boats to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain Hall will not be responsible for the condition of goods after they have left the Ship's side.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Daylight*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL,
Agents for Ship.

14th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Granville*, from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

June 25, 1862.

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NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT LAMBERT TRACEY was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st instant.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

16th July 1862.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co., of Glasgow, have opened here a branch of their House, for Commission and General Business, to be carried on under the Firm of

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th July 1862.

MR. JOHN L. SCOTT is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. THOMAS GAYNOR will leave Bombay by the next Mail for England, and will return in September. Any Commissions entrusted to him shall be faithfully executed.

NOTICE.

My Brother, Mr. James Gaynor, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms. Morning Papers 'filed.' Charges as usual.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Indian Branch of this Society have the satisfaction to announce that the Society has been enabled to make a reduction of 45 per cent. on the Annual Premium on all Policies entitled to participation.

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has started in business as a Mess, Commission and General Agent, and will be happy to receive orders for the purchase, or sale of Stores, Goods of all kinds, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Boats, Yachts &c. He also undertakes to clear Baggage through the Custom House, to provide Domestic Servants, and to render any other service in connection with his profession to those who will be good enough to favor him with their instructions.

C. C. STRETTELL,
Secretary, Gymkhana.

No. 4, Medow Street, or Gymkhana Tents, Esplanade.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO MEDICAL REFEREES.

THE Directors beg to intimate that on and after the 1st instant, Medical Referees will receive a Gold Mohur for every Report given on the Company's Forms, *whether the proposal be accepted or declined*, and without reference to the sum to be assured or the term of years for which the Policy is requested.

This arrangement applies, however, to the mofussil only.—Applicants for Assurance who may reside in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta will appear before the Medical Officers of the Company at those places as has hitherto been the custom.

EWART LATHAM & CO., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay June, 1862.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO shipped on board the *Sydney Eggars*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

July 17th, 1862.

THE FLY NUISANCE.

HERBERT & Co. have just received another beautiful assortment of Covers for Glasses, Cups, Tumblers, &c., selling at reduced prices, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2-8 each.

Rampart Row, July 15th 1862. HERBERT & Co.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

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JUST received from Madras, a few copies of "TOPICS OF JURISPRUDENCE; OR AIDS TO THE OFFICE OF THE INDIAN JUDGE. By J. B. Norton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law."

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Prices 20, 25, 35, to 85 Rs. each, according to size and finish. HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, 16th July 1862.

N.B.—A large consignment of the above have now arrived and will be landed in a day or two—all perfectly new designs as shown in the International Exhibition 1862,—Class 31. British side, No. 6323. Circulars with drawings to be had free.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held on TUESDAY the 22nd instead of Tuesday the 29th instant, as notified in former advertisements.

Byculla Club.

ARCHERY KIT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a choice and complete selection of the above, comprising, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lancewood Bows, Arm Guards, Registered Spring Gloves, Belts, Quivers, &c. &c.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—"*We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* Pain Killer." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price—12 Annas per Bottle.

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Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE ENGLISH CONCERTINA.

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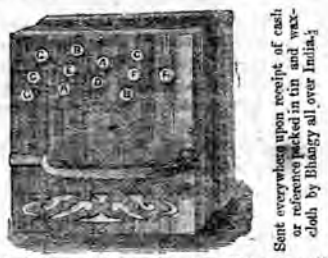
Complete with a dozen Books of every style of Music for Rupees forty only.



Sent everywhere upon receipt of cash or reference packed in tin and waxcloth by Bhangy all over India.

The chief features of excellence in these beautiful instruments are their richness of tone; strength of Manufacture; and simplicity of make; the mode of learning to play them is clearly explained in a book given with the Instrument.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, July 1st 1862.

N. B.—Each Concertina is fitted into a neat Mahogany box, with lock and key.

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NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open county. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

5 RUPEES REWARD.

LOST BETWEEN the Governor's Bungalow and Mr. Sangster's, Malabar Hill, A Gold Brooch, with Cornelian Shield.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

BOMBAY B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS. Apply to the Deputy Engineer.

Bombay, 28th June 1862.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P.M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, Tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.

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TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and from the 20th instant, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, the "Kateville," situated on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea side, having extensive Rooms, Out-houses, and Stables. Apply to Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee, at the Office of Messrs. VOLKART, BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th June 1862.

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BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tarlaton, Lace, &c.

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HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

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"I have carefully analysed Pitts' Tonic Water; the idea of combining a Tonic like Quinine with an aerated water is a good one, and the practical difficulties in the way of carrying it out have been entirely overcome in this preparation.

"It is a pleasant refreshing Tonic, and invigorating beverage, strengthening to the digestive organs, and calculated to promote appetite; it is also an excellent restorative to the stomach weakened by any excess or indulgence.

"From its composition and properties Pitts' Tonic Water ought to a great extent to supersede the use of Soda and other Aerated Waters."

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.,
London.

Manufactory, 28, Wharf Rd., City Rd., London.
Established 1790.

Agent for Bombay.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st July 1862.

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The No. for this month (July), the 3rd of vol. 4 contains—1, Newdegate for 1861 (on 'Essays & Reviews'); 2, Jottings from my Diary, Extract I.; 3, Capt. Sock Buskin's Letter No. I. on Amateur Acting; 4, The Corpora Quadrigemina, Chapters 17 and 18; 5, Mr. Gordon's Notes on Knight's Edition of Shakespeare's Plays, No. 6, 'The Tempest'; 6, Evening—lines by a young Lady who perished during the Mutinies; 7, The Deccan; 8, British Railway Statistics; 9, The Horrors—a Sketch, with a moral; 10, Lines on the Future; 11, Peter Pryer's Pen and-ink Pictures of Passing People—No. 8. The Devotedly Attached Couple; 12, Moslem Hospitality—translated from the Persian; 13, A Pushto Dictionary—a review of Captain Raverty's book; 14, An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune, Chapter 2; 15, The Amalgamation Muddle, as it stands in 1862; 16, The Doomed House, a tale, Chapters 5 and 6; 17, The 19th of June, 1815; 18, Hill Sanitaria of Western India—Panchgunny, near Mahableshwur; 19, Military Matters—from a London Correspondent.

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THE DIRECTORS having made an Eighth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company on or before the 19th August, next, Rs. 50 per Share. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date. After the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th July 1862.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

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SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 3,000 Tons West Hartley best Steam Coal, will be received by the undersigned until the 1st proximo.

The Coal to be delivered screened from time to time as required at the Company's Mill, at Tardeo, free of all charges, and subject to the approval of the Company's Manager or Head Engineer.

The party whose Tender will be accepted, will have to deposit Rs. 2,000 as security, which sum will be forfeited in the event of the non-performance of the Contract.

Further particulars will be known on application to the Company's Office, Church Lane.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th July 1862.

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Mill at Tardeo, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the attendance of the Shareholders is respectfully requested.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th July 1862.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

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THE ACTING AGENT for this Company is prepared to receive Tenders for 150 Permanent Way Ballast Waggons in quantities of not less than Twenty. The Company finding all Iron Work.

Parties disposed to Tender may see the Drawings, specification, and Form of Tender (on which Form only Tenders will be received) at the Deputy Engineer's Office in Bombay on and after 17th instant.

Tenders sealed up and marked Tender for Permanent Way Ballast Waggons must be lodged at the Deputy Engineer's Office in Bombay on or before the 1st August next.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

EQUITY SIDE.

The Reverend Charles Gilder ....*Plaintiff.*

vs.

John Stephen Vaupel, George Claude Gilder, Caroline Louisa Forbes, John David Forbes, Edmund Gilder, Eliza Adeline Gilder, Henry Stephen Gilder, and Richard Nathaniel Gilder ....*Defendants.*

PARTICULARS of immoveable PROPERTY to be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esquire, the Master of this Honorable Court, in the COURT HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 28th day of JULY instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M. in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in this cause on the 24th day of April 1862.

All that piece or parcel of GROUND, situate on the GRANT ROAD, without the Fort, together with the upper-roomed pucka-built BUNGALOW, extensive Out-houses, comprising Stabling and Coach-house, Kitchen and Godowns, and a pucka-built WELL, standing thereon, and all enclosed by a pucka-built WALL, containing by admeasurement 5050 (Five Thousand and Fifty) square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed in the Collector's Books under Nos. 7, 39, 327, and 340, and bounded on the North and East by the lands of the heirs of Sorabjee Eduljee Majoo, on the South by the Grant Road, and on the West by the land of Hormusjee Ruttonjee, Executor of Sonabaee, widow of Nasserwanjee Rustomjee, and the land of the heirs of Sorabjee Eduljee Majoo.

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Do. do. 1st quality	42
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COMMERCIAL.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 21st July 1862.

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Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
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Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.
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Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p. sh.
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Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann 450 p. sh.	Rs. 240 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 325 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 325 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 180 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	95½
,, Loan 1842-43	95½
,, Loan 1854-55	95½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	113¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106¼ to 107
Gold Leaf	,, 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 17s. 6d.
(Seeds)	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
(Seeds)	Nominal.
To Hull	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (July 19th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 290 to 295
New Surat	,, 300 to 305
New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	,, 303 to 305
New Oomrawuttee	,, 290 to 295
New Compta	,, 290 to 295
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 304 to 305
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 285 to 290
New Vararul	,, 285 to 290
Khandeish	,, 280 to 285
New Pomtance	,, 290 to 295
New Accote	,, 310 to 315
New Mangalore	,, 290 to 295

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,570 to 1,575.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	6-14 to 6-15 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	7-8 to 7-10 nominal.
Gingully mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33 nominal. 36 to 37 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	,,	26 to 27

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at	6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅜d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOOK,
Bombay, 8th May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.....................LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at	6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
,,	4 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
,,	3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
,,	2 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.
,,	1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
,,	On demand	
On Scotland		1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland		1s. 11⅜d.
Circular Notes		1s. 11⅜d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. B. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its branches.

JOHN GARDNER,
Bombay, 25th May 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do.................. 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 5 per cent.
On other Securities .... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight			2s.	per Rupee
Ditto	3	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	2	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	on demand		1s. 11⅜d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays..................................10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th May 1861. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	,,
,,	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	,,
,,	1 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,
,,	On demand	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11⅜d.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅜d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
,, 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, on demand			
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11⅜d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11⅜d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.................................... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice .... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business.................... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
July 19	Futtay Sultan	Nacoda	Juddah 26 June.
20	Defiance	Galloway	London 18 April.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO.
July 19	Tilly (s)	Beytes	Kurrachee.
20	Virginia	Davis	Liverpool.
	Portland	Thomas	Hongkong.
	Alarm	Gibson	Singapore & Manila

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Barque *Futtay Sultan,* from Juddah.—176 returned Pilgrims.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Tilly,* to Kurrachee—10 natives.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Hury Pudomsy.—112 casks Fire Clay, 400 kegs Red Lead, 23 casks Iron Tacks, 1,217 pigs Lead, 250 barrels Pitch, 50 tons Coals, 50 tons Chalk, 40 bales Coloured Twist, 698 packages Merchandise, 21 cases Machinery, 8 cases Cast Steel, 11,638 bars and 2,451 bundles Iron, 890 kegs Nails, 80 bales Yarn, 400 boxes Tin Plates, 2 cases Cutlery, 112 cases Cottons, 18 cases Papers, 8 cases Sundries, 28 cases Copper Sheets, 1 case Leather, 19 crates Hardware, 1 crate Holloware, 10 cases Yellow Metal Sheets, 2 packages Weights and Scales, 4 cases Metal Leaf, 4 cases Private effects, 1 parcel Bill Books, 1 cask Colouring Matter.

Rowantree.—570 plates and 20 bars Iron, 25 cases Cotton Umbrellas, 100 hhds. Ale, 74 packages Merchandise, 13 casks Glass Bottles, 27 bundles Steel, 19 frames Felt, 23 crates Earthen Ware, 277-17 cwt. Coke, 237 Apruces Deals, 20 nos. Engines, 24 pairs Wheels and Axles, 4 bundles Foot Plates, 24 Buffer Beams, 4 nos. Ash Pans, 4 nos. Rose Pipes, 1,560 Rails, 280 pieces and 245 bundles Girders.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 19TH JULY 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—24½ bales Wool, 73¼ cwt., Remington and Co.; 200 bales Hemp, 600 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Victory.—62 bales Coffee, 100 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass and Co.; 11 cases Singalla Fishmaws, 18,2,18 lbs., Wallace and Co.

For Liverpool.

Alma.—125 bales Cotton, 437 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

John Lynn.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory.

Lord Raglan.—5 bales Cotton, 17 cwt., Khetsey Dhurumsy; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Luckmichund Nursy Sons; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Govinda Hurry.

Zouave.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckumchund Nursy Sons; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Bates Family.—156 bales Munjeets, 546 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs., 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 50½ bales Wool, 151½ cwt., Shapoorjee Sorabjee; 65 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 14 bales Cotton, 49 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Dewjee Bhanjee.

Floating Light.—9 bales Wool, 27 cwt., Runchordass Canjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Contest.—1,000 bales Cotton, 850 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Levant.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Ewart, Latham & Co.

Doro.—110 bales Cotton, 387½ cwt., S. Pinto and Co.

For Hongkong.

Preston.—38 bags Bengal Rice, 76 I. maunds, Fazul Mahomed Essa and Co.

Steamer *Union.*—20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Messrs. Sassoon Moosy.

For Singapore.

Preston.—32 bags Gram, 60 I. Maunds, Abdool Hosen Golam Hosen; 33 bags Sundries, Mallum Ahmud Cassum and Co.

Steamer *Union.*—2 boxes Silver Coins, Fazul Mohmud Essa and Co.

For Calcutta.

Earl of Clare.—31 packages Gum, 58 cwt.; 9 boxes Vermillion, 810 bundles, Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta.

For Tuticorin.

Melicete.—16 pieces Iron Machinery, Europe, Forbes and Co.; 92 cases Claret, 92 dozens; 4 cases Brandy, 4 dozens, Dinshaw Ardaseer and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	Aden.
1926	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	Andaman Islands.
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	Bombay.
837	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge	Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William	Out of Commission
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	Bombay.
1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson	Bombay.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	Persian Gulf.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	Neale.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James	Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
835	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
208	Raves, (flat), Ridge Williams	River Indus.
835	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
950	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour
253	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.
392 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 18)
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 1)
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 10)

FOR TUTICORIN AND LIVERPOOL.
1152 Mellicete, Gould—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 16)

FOR HAVRE.
439 Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. July 4)

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.
558 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
975 John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.
955 Preston, Meffett—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. July 2)

FOR SINGAPORE.
1201 Futtay Moombarsek—Cursondass Varzdass (c. l. May 12)
813 Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.

FOR MAULMAIN.
369 Lizzie Bliss, Pierson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1019 Earl of Clare—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co. (c. l. July 3)
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhraum. (c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.
74 Bullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.
565 Belle Virginie—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. July 15)
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazan. (c. l. July 18)
456 Coringa, (s) Gray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 16)
465 Tilly (s) Beyts, B. S. N. Co. (c. l. July 14)

FOR NEW YORK.
1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

MAURITIUS.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c. l. July 7)

NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Oodoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arat.
550 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.
1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda.
696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
609 Shaw Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram.
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1324 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1218 Hurrey Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
630 Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.
1000 Iskunersha, Mahomed.
155 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
499 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
1091 Norah Graeme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Varzdass.
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co.
1435 Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jaukins.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sellick.
632 Veritas, Curry—E. Latham & Co.
1131 War Cloud, McLey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
688 Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1500 Malta, G. S. King.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
1200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR

FOR LONDON.
851 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
560 Scutaria, Edwards—McIver & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
736 Adeline, Tenas—Volkart Brothers.
458 Christophe Colomb, Bally—Volkart Brothers.
585 Napoleon III., Veranee.
401 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maham—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.
776 Blackwater, Griffith—McIver & Co.
463 Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 19.
Annesley, Captain J. P., Staff Corps, on duty, from Bhowdy.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 19.
Annesley, Captain J. P., Staff Corps, on duty, to Phaltell.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Saturday, 19th July 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. Assistant Surgeon Knapp, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is appointed to attend the Committee ordered to re-assemble today at 11 A.M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, vice Surgeon Broughton reported sick.

3. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—
One Subaltern 18th Regt. N. I., one Subaltern 23rd Regt. N. L. I., and the Quarter Master 23rd Reg. N. L. I.
The Senior Officer will sit as President.

4. The Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieut. Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is President, will re-assemble at 11 A. M., on Monday next, at the Mess-room, Colaba, for the trial of Private C. Quinn, 33rd Regiment.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

Bombay, Sunday, 20th July 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 33rd Regiment the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 18th July 1862.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to withdraw the restriction placed on the issue of Porter to the European Troops of the Bombay Army in G. O. C. No. 101 of the 25th January last.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS—
At Dollar, Stirling N. B., on the 13th June, Agnes, child of Andrew and Elizabeth Taylor, aged 5 years.
At No. 4, Grant Buildings, Colaba, on the 17th July, James William, the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKenzie, aged 1 year and 1 month, deeply and sincerely regretted.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DR. HAUG AND THE PARSEES.

SIR,—From the tenor of your correspondent "Scrutator's" letter I could plainly see his motives, though he has not ventured to express them openly. First, he tries to insinuate against Dr. Haug, by comparing him with Pope, who your correspondent says, was not recognised to be a Christian. The inference is quite apparent which your readers are asked to draw. Secondly, there is an insinuation that Zoroastrianism, though a Monotheism, is not of that high order as to be compared with Christian Monotheism, &c. and that the Jews, Mahommedans and Christians would not like to go in the same company. Europeans, from a superficial knowledge of the sacred scriptures of the Zoroastrians, form the same opinion with your correspondent; and many of the Parsees themselves have no better idea I must confess; in fact, a part of the Parsee scriptures contains texts that would stagger the heart of the boldest champion of Zoroastrianism. But thanks to the learning of the west! The original researchers in the Avesta have found out that all the books recognised by the Parsees as sacred have not emanated from Zoroaster himself but have been written post-Zoroaster. The Gâthâs attributed to the genius of Zoroaster must be searched for the true conception of Zoroaster's idea of the Godhead, and here is the result to which Dr. Haug has arrived after a deep research of several years:—

"Zarathustra Spitama's conception of Ahuramazda as the supreme being is perfectly identical with the notion of *Elohêm* (God) or *Jehovah*, which we find in the books of the Old Testament, Ahuramazda is called by him 'the Creator of the earthly and heavenly life, the Lord of the whole universe, at whose hands are all the creatures.' He is the light and the source of light. He is the wisdom and intellect. He is in possession of all good things, spiritual and worldly, such as the good mind (*Vohumanô*), immortality (*ameretât*), wholesomeness (*haurvatât*) the best truth (*asha Vahista*), devotion and piety (*armaiti*), an abundance of every earthly good (*khshathra varyâ*); all these gifts he grants to the righteous pious man, who is pure in thoughts, words, and deeds. But he, as the Ruler of the whole universe, does not only reward the good, but he is a punisher of the wicked at the same time; all that is created good or bad, fortune or misfortune is his work. A separate evil spirit of equal power with Ahuramazda and always opposed to him is *entirely strange* to Zarathustra's theology, though the existence of such an opinion among the ancient Zoroastrians can be gathered from some later books, such as the Vendidad."

Dr. Haug, who is a profound Hebrew and Zend scholar, says that Ahuramazda is equal to *Elohêm* or *Jehovah.* Surely we cannot choose a better authority versed equally in the Hebrew and Zend scriptures than Dr. Haug to pronounce an opinion on the matter, and he has pronounced it in the above extract.

If you look to the practice of the Parsees and to that alone you may have cause to doubt their profession that they believe in the only one true and living God, but nevertheless such as the fact. Ignorance of ages has allowed the dust to lie thick, but the "Rahanomaya Mazdayasnân" assembly is trying its best to apply a strong broom for the last 10 years, and recently the learned investigations of Dr. Haug has done more to impression the Parsees a correcter notion of their religion than they had or they were likely to have unassisted by that erudite scholar. The Dustoors and Mobeds are at present passing for a particularly ignorant class of the Parsee people when the laymen have advanced in their moral and intellectual conceptions by the help of industry, education, and foreign travel, and therefore Dr. Haug is now more than at any other time welcomed by the thinking portion of the Parsee community.

CONSTANT READER.

*** Under the head of letters to the Editor, we trust it is well understood that sentiments are allowed to be freely expressed for which the Editor is not responsible.—ED. *B. G.*

A CONTRADICTION.

SIR,—In your paper of to-day there is a copy of a letter written by Captain Griffiths, Master of the late Ship *James Pilkington*, to Captain Barker, I. N., wherein the former makes some grave charges against me, and to which, for the sake of my character and public opinion you will allow me to reply through the medium of your paper.

In the first place Capt. G. referring to the time when the men were called into the cabin to get some refreshment says "all hands (with the exception of those who were in the Life Boat under the command of Mr. Richards, (meaning me) the second officer, who all refused to return to the ship) came in and partook of some." This charge I beg to say is utterly false; I was ordered into the boat and neither myself nor the crew were told to come out of her: some bread in a bucket and a cheese were pitched into the boat and that was all I saw or heard of refreshments.

Again, he says that after he landed he wanted hands to go back with him to the ship, that all refused with the exception of one man, that I disheartened the men by my conduct, did nothing but Cry (mark the word CRY) and beg his wife to persuade him not to go. A more serious or a more FALSE charge could not well be made against me, and I deny the whole of it. I and Caleb Thomas agreed to go in the boat with him and so far from disheartening the men, I did all in my power to obtain hands to man the boat. Very little persuasion was necessary on the part of his wife or any one else to prevent Capt. Griffiths returning to the ship; he certainly did ask two or three times whether any one would volunteer, but it was done in such a manner that no one thought he cared much about it, and I think that if the safety of the men on the wreck had depended upon his exertions they would have had a very poor chance of escape; as a proof of this the boat was kept by the ship until he considered it no longer safe to remain, he then handed his wife to me in the boat, followed himself (he did not jump over with his wife as he says), and shoved off refusing to take any more and even pushing one man back. There were only eleven altogether in the boat although she could safely have carried several more. Were I able to afford it I should treat these charges with the contempt they deserve, but as my bread depends upon my character I am compelled to try and disabuse the minds of the numbers who will read Captain Griffiths' letter of any hasty opinion they may form against me. Further it is my intention upon arrival in England to proceed against Captain Griffiths for defamation of character unless he makes a public contradiction of the whole of the above charges. I am perfectly powerless here, all the men that I might call as witnesses have left, but had I known that such a letter had been written a little earlier the case might have been different.

Trusting that for the sake of justice and fair play you will give this a place in your next impression.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DAVIES.
2nd Officer of the late ship *James Pilkington.*

P. S.—It is my intention to forward a letter similar to this to the various English papers.
Bombay, July 19th 1862.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "MALTA" will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th July, at 7 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock A.M. on the 27th July. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
,, ½ ,,	,, 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, ¾ ,,	,, 0 14 0	......
,, 1 ,,	,, 1 0 0	0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M., up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "SINGAPORE," will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th July, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th July.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mail for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer "CORINGA," will be closed 12 hour after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
July	27th.	July	19th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 19th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR——JULY 1862.

New Moon.........Sunday 27d. 1h. 56.3m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	21		5 34	6 38	6 38	8 2	Date 18th July, Time—9h. 3m. 25s.
Tues.	22	Magdalene.	5 34	6 38	7 53	9 2	
Wed.	23		5 35	6 38	8 58	9 46	
Thur.	24		5 35	6 37	9 48	10 23	
Fri.	25	St. James.	5 36	6 37	10 33	10 56	
Sat.	26	[nity.	5 36	6 37	11 9	11 29	
Sun.	27	6th Sunday after Tri-	5 36	6 36	11 41	11 57	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 21st.—Lord William Russell beheaded, 1683.
Tuesday 22nd.—Battle of Salamanca, 1812.—The Indian Income Tax Act passed, 1860.
Wednesday 23rd—Canada Union assented to, 1840.
Thursday 24th.—Insurance Societies first established, 1696.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.
Friday 25th.—Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
Saturday 26th.—The Darien Expedition sailed from Leith, 1698.—Coleridge, died, 1834.—An earthquake experienced all over Lower Bengal, 1854.
Sunday 27th.—Manilla taken, 1762.—French Revolution 1830.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 3	KURRACHEE	July 11
AGRA	July 15	LAHORE	July 9
ALLAHABAD	July 9	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	April 12	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	June 22	MADRAS	July 12
BANGALORE	July 12	MALTA	June 20
COCHIN	July 5	MEERUT	July 12
CALCUTTA	July 11	OUDH	July 12
CAPE	Mar 9	PUNJAUB	July 9
CEYLON	June 17	PENANG	June 21
DELHI	July 14	RANGOON	July 3
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 11	SINGAPORE	June 19

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1862.

IN our remarks a few days ago on the proprietorship of the great estate of India, we asserted that the tax paying community of Great Britain is the real proprietor, who has taken upon himself all responsibilities connected with the estate. By his own absolute authority, he appoints his own agents for conducting its administration, and collecting and expending its rents and other revenues; and to himself alone are they responsible for their acts and intromissions. These agents, be they European or native are all appointed by the proprietor or by his authority, on his sole responsibility, and let unthinking people talk as they will, he is morally and in all justice and equity responsible, whether he may have given any formal guarantee or not, for all money which he may have authorized his agents to borrow for defraying the expenses of managing and defending the estate, or making improvements upon it. If he cannot make it pay, he has like other proprietors, no alternative, but either to give it up as an unprofitable concern, or to keep it up at a loss, paying the surplus expenditure out of any other revenues he may be possessed of. He may of course borrow if he can, on restricted security. He may *expressly* limit the lenders security to the revenues of the estate for whose expenditure the money is borrowed; but the lender will form his own judgment as to the sufficiency of the security, and if it should not appear to him perfectly satisfactory, he will of course demand higher interest to cover the risk. If, therefore, the proprietor is *confident that he will retain the property,* borrowing on limited security would be needlessly incurring greater expense. The more ample the security given, the more cheaply will the loan be obtained.

Mr. Wilson said—Raise money by taxation: do not borrow; but all such officials as he and Mr. Laing are necessarily in the interest of their employer. Their reputation, present circumstances, and future prospects, are dependant upon the satisfaction they give him in the work he assigns them, that of relieving his estate from its financial difficulties without burdening him. This of course they can only accomplish by taxation, or to speak more correctly in a case where those from whom the money is to be got have no voice in the matter and must submit simply because they are in his power,—by cutting the pay of his own servants, and by a forced donation from any other persons residing on his estate whose money he can get hold of. This mode of raising money in the language of England whose people cannot be taxed except with their own consent, is not called taxation, but *extortion.* In the case of his own servants whom he induced to engage in his service on the estate for a long period on fixed wages settled by previous contract, it is sheer dishonesty. As we shewed in our last article, they do not participate either directly or indirectly in the advantages of a prosperous state of the revenue, while the quantity of articles of consumption they receive for their fixed money pay, is in inverse ratio with one element of a prosperous state of the revenue, *a high price of productions.*

Merchants and traders, the only other class except Zemindars, through whom taxes can be raised without much difficulty, gain nothing by increase of production. Such increase, if it did not cause a propotional decrease in price, or in other words, if accompanied by a corresponding augmentation of the market, would afford room for the employment of *more capital* but it could not increase the rate of profit on capital. That can only be increased by the demand exceeding the supply in certain exceptional circumstances, such as those of Indian cotton at the present time, which put it in the power of merchants to obtain, *temporarily,* a share of the abnormal excess of price above the amount of wages of labour and ordinary profits of stock. But according to the natural order of things, increase in the productiveness of the land, and of the marketable value of its productions, benefits permanently only the proprietor, who is enabled thereby to exact and to obtain more rent for the use of his land.

If then the *rate* of profit of stock be not increased by the increase of production or of the value of produce, through irrigation, road-making, &c., why should the merchant be taxed for these public works while the proprietor reaps the benefit? It is all right and proper that merchandise imported for the convenience and comfort of the inhabitants should bear the expense to which the Government may be put in connection with harbours, piers, custom-house establishments, and other things called for by the exigencies of Foreign commerce. But, for improvements on the estate it would be most unjust to tax merchandise or merchants; and it would be not more unjust than impolitic thus to hamper and restrict those whose capital is absolutely essential to the profitable development of the resources of the estate, improvements on which could only lower prices, *by increasing production with a stationary inexpending market.* The only parties who ought to be made to pay a share of the expense of those public works whereby the produce of the land is increased in quantity or in value, are the Inamdars, or Rent-holders, those to whom the proprietor has granted the right to hold certain portions of land rent-free, or, to speak more correctly, to collect the rents from the pauper tenantry on their own behalf. In so far as these participate in the benefit of such improvements, they ought certainly to bear their proportional share of the expense, otherwise they will obtain more rent through an outlay of capital on the part of the proprietor, who receives nothing from them.

If then it would be wrong to extort money for the improvement of his estate, either from his own servants on it, or from consumers in general through the traders and capitalists, the only way in which he can fairly obtain money for that object, is by borrowing. The only question then that remains is, Where should he borrow? And the only rational answer that can be given, is, Wherever he can get money cheapest. Now in India there is a more rapidly increasing opening for the profitable employment of capital than in England. There is also supposed to be greater risk; and there are certainly a greater number of uncertain or imperfectly understood contingencies. For these reasons, capital obtains larger profits in India than in England, and therefore more interest must be paid for the use of it by those who desire to borrow. Hence although Indian capitalists may be willing to lend money for a return in the way of interest, free from all risk and trouble, equal to only the half or a third of what they gain by trade, yet that interest being very considerably more than what would have to be paid in England, it would be a reckless *direct* wasting of money to borrow in India. Moreover, in the English money market, the supply is more than equal to the legitimate commercial demand, while the reverse of this is the case in India. Hence were the proprietor to borrow in England, no diminution of his home commerce, and no diminution of his revenues, would accrue therefrom; but every rupee he borrows on his foreign estate of India, is withdrawn, or, at least, withheld from its commerce, by the increase of which alone that enlargement of the market can be brought about which is absolutely essential to give pecuniary value to the more abundant produce he expects the land to yield, through his projected improvements. It would be closing the door with one hand while he was attempting to open it with the other.

It is quite in accordance with the ordinary workings of human nature that the proprietor should dislike borrowing, in any way, for the benefit of his estate; for he knows right well that he is the sole responsible party, and that it is mere folly to speak of his local agents and administrators, acting by his authority and holding office during his pleasure, having any responsibility. He is naturally afraid to speak *plainly* of limiting the security to the rental and revenues of the estate, for that would excite the suspicion of capitalists and make borrowing, should he be compelled to have recourse to it, more expensive to him. If it has to be done, he would perfer that it should be done by his local agents, as if on their own responsibility, without his being required to commit himself to any special terms, or *formally* to sanction it at all.

But what he would greatly prefer would be to get the money, by the outlay of which his estate is to be improved and its rental increased, from his own servants, and the merchants and others residing on it. Were he to come honestly to them, as a needy proprietor in difficulties, and truthfully stating his case ask as a personal favor, a donation from them, out of the wages they receive from him, and the profits they make by trading for his and their mutual benefit, on his estate, it would be all fair; but it is a very different affair, of his own absolute authority, to seize upon a portion of their funds, as he did when he had a debt on the property requiring prompt payment, and then insult them by telling them through his agents, that "the prosperity of the estate was their prosperity."

There can be only two reasons for a good estate, consisting chiefly of arable land, not paying its own expenses. These are, extravagant expenditure, and bad or unskilful management. Both have contributed to keep the rental of India below the expenditure. The extravagant expense, the proprietor has been attempting to reduce; and for that no one can blame him, if, in reducing his establishment, he is careful to do no injustice by breaking faith with any of his covenanted servants. Should he find it necessary to break his compact with any of them, and should they not be satisfied with the terms he offers them, then, certainly, the only way of settling the compensation due to them, *in accordance with equity,* is by arbitration. It is not in accordance either with justice or equity that the Master himself in such a case should be judge in his own cause, and compel them to receive what he may consider compensation for the advantages of a contract which he himself, for his own interests alone, has seen fit to annul.

If through unskilful management of the estate the rental comes short of the expenditure, then it is possible that, through a continuance of this mismanagement, the effect of material improvements, such as the making of tanks, canals and roads, may be rendered to a greater or less degree nugatory, and the money expended upon them be in a measure lost. It is of the utmost consequence, before venturing upon a great outlay for public works, to consider whether or not there may be some radical error in the management of the estate, rendering, while it subsists, all real improvement impossible.

WE have been favored with a copy of the "Report on Vaccination throughout the Bombay Presidency and Sind, for the year 1861." It will be remembered that during last year the vaccinating establishment was reorganised, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 2250 of the 20th November 1860. It may be interesting to many to peruse the Orders on the subject, and the Rules regarding the duties of Deputy Superintendents, promulgated by Government Notification, General Department, 24th July 1861:—

"The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the Rules under Article 2 Section VIII., Medical Code, and to direct that the Bombay Presidency, with the exception of the Island of Bombay, be divided into the following five Circles for the purposes of Vaccination:—

I.—The Northern Circle, to include the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, and Broach.
II.—The Central Circle, to include the Collectorates of Tanna, Poona, Khandeish and Ahmednuggur.
III.—The Southern Circle, to include the Collectorates of Rutnagherry, Sattara, Sholapore, Belgaum, and Dharwar.
IV.—The Kattywar Circle. } As at present.
V.—The Sind Circle. }

"2. Each Circle will be under the superintendence of an Assistant Surgeon, upon the salaries at present pertaining to those appointments.

"3. Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the 2nd Class, and four Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the 3rd Class, will be appointed Deputy Superintendents, upon a consolidated salary of Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 respectively, agreeably to Article 12 of the Notification of 25th March 1861.

"4. Two Deputy Superintendents will be posted to each of the following Circles, viz. Northern, Central, and Southern, to act under the orders of the Superintendents."

Rule 1.—The chief duties of Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination are to assist the Superintendents in the *inspection* of the work of Native Vaccinators; to explain to the inhabitants of the districts, in which they may be, the objects of vaccination, and to encourage its diffusion by pursuasion and by all legitimate means.

Rule 2.—They will report to the Superintendent whether the Vaccinators are perfectly competent to perform vaccination, and are able to judge whether the operation has proved successful or otherwise.

Rule 3.—Deputy Superintendents will examine thoroughly the Native returns of the Vaccinators, to see if their nominal rolls or registers are correctly framed and kept up to date, and to verify and check the registers. They will *personally* ascertain whether the columns in the Returns of "Age," "Successful," "Unsuccessful," and "Doubtful" are correctly filled up, and report to the Superintendent any misconduct of the Vaccinators, particularly should they detect any falsification of Returns.

Rule 4.—On every Monday the Deputies will report to the Superintendent how they have been employed each day of the previous week. The reports at the end of the month will be summarised by the Superintendents, attached to and sent in with his own Employment Return to the Deputy Inspector General of the Division, for transmission to the Principal Inspector General.

Rule 5.—Deputy Superintendents are not to be the channel of communication between the Native Vaccinators and Superintendent, nor are any returns or reports from Vaccinators to be sent through Deputies, except such as the Superintendent may transmit for verification, examination, &c.

Rule 6.—Deputy Superintendents are *not* generally to communicate by letter with Native Vaccinators, but are *personally* to give any orders the Superintendent may direct, and personally to advise and encourage the Vaccinators. They are not to originate orders, as all such must be issued by the Superintendent.

Rule 7.—Deputy Superintendents will not have any special locality assigned them, but they must be kept constantly moving from the station of one Native Vaccinator to that of another, as the Superintendent may direct.

Rule 8.—Deputy Superintendents will be provided with a few of the most useful Surgical Instruments, and with a Box of Medicines in a portable shape, which will be replenished from time to time from any Civil or Military Hospital in the districts on their simple requisition.

Rule 9.—The pay of Deputy Superintendents will be drawn by the Superintendent of Vaccination in the General Abstract for the Establishment.

Rule 10.—Superintendents will understand that it is the wish of Government that the Deputy Superintendents of Vaccination should thoroughly examine into the progress of Vaccination in such localities, and at such times, as the Superintendent may direct; and Superintendents must hold out encouragement to their Deputies zealously and efficiently to perform their allotted duties."

It will be seen that by this reorganization of the Vaccination Department that the establishments were also redistributed, giving a large number of vaccinators in the different Circles, whose operations have to be inspected by their respective Superintendents. For this reason the new scheme provided that in each Circle assistance should be afforded by two Deputies, to be drawn from the ranks of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and to be located within a comparatively easy distance of the Vaccinators and Superintendent. The result of the year's work under the new scheme of operations will be seen from the following Table:—

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF VACCINATION FOR THE YEAR 1861.

DESIGNATION OF TABLES.	Total Number Vaccinated.	Compared with last year. 1860.	Compared with last year. Increase.	Compared with last year. Decrease.	Sex. Males.	Sex. Females.	Caste. Hindoos.	Caste. Mussulmans.	Caste. Christians.	Caste. Parsees.	Caste. Other Castes.	Age. Under One Year.	Age. Above One Year.	Result. Successful.	Result. Unsuccessful.	Result. Doubtful.	Ratio per Cent. of Successful to Number Vaccinated.
No. 1, Vaccination under Superintendents	173,380	195,132	...	21,752	94,515	78,865	114,142	50,718	2,125	602	5,793	54,698	118,682	161,960	6,384	5,027	93·4
No. 2, Ditto under Civil Surgeons, &c.	28,265	28,408	...	143	15,471	12,794	19,850	6,673	254	191	1,297	12,871	15,394	24,403	2,078	1,784	86·3
No. 3, Ditto by the Native Chiefs' Agency	58,023	50,893	7,130	...	30,425	27,598	49,287	6,315	180	2	2,239	19,075	38,948	51,349	3,774	2,900	88·4
Total	259,668	274,433	...	14,765	140,411	119,257	183,279	63,706	2,559	795	9,329	86,644	173,024	237,721	12,236	9,711	91·5

This Table shows a total decrease in the number of vaccinations of 14,000. Indeed, the decrease under Superintendents was 21,000; but an increase of 7,000 by the Native Chiefs' agency reduces the total decrement to 14,000. This great decrease might appear to be ascribable to the new system under which it has occurred. Indeed, the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, says:—"I think the result of the first year's experience of the measure"—the appointment of Deputy Superintendents, "coupled with the very considerable falling off in vaccination, is not such as to augur great success hereafter." The particular measure—the appointment of Deputy Superintendents, has not yet proved successful. The chief reason for this is that the salary, Rs. 200 a month, is not sufficient to induce Sub-Assistant Surgeons to relinquish the practice of their profession, or the prospects of success in private practice in the principal towns. Moreover, there was no provision made for their travelling expenses, which for equipment and other things would be very considerable. These circumstantials of the new scheme being properly arranged, we have no doubt that the scheme will prove a complete success. We quite concur with the view which Government has taken, expressed in the second paragraph of their Resolution on the Report:—

The Governor in Council is of opinion that the scheme, which was sanctioned by the Resolution of the 20th November 1860, No. 2250, will in time prove to be well calculated to promote the efficiency of the Department, by affording to each Superintendent the assistance of two Sub-Assistant Surgeons as deputies to aid him in supervising the Native Vaccinators. Its apparent want of success seems at first to be owing solely to the circumstance that the number of Native Va-

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dical Graduates is as yet insufficient to make these appointments as profitable as the private practice which attracts our graduates to establish themselves in the principal towns in this Presidency.

Government have sanctioned a travelling allowance of Rs. 1½ per diem for Deputy Superintendents. We trust that some other inducements will be held out, in the way of future prospects, to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the 2nd and 3rd Classes, to secure their services in this most important work. We are persuaded that this is all that is required for the effectual working of the scheme. The scheme is the production of one of the wisest and most experienced medical officers in India—Dr. Peet, Principal of the Grant Medical College; and it seems to us to be perfectly adapted to the requirements of the case. Notwithstanding the great decrease in the total number of vaccinations during the past year, there have been 260,000 vaccinations in the Presidency: the average of successful instances having been 91.5 per cent.—that is, 8.5 per cent. out of every 100 cases reported have been discarded for want of *verified successful result*. We trust the new scheme will have a fair trial, and Government seem determined that it shall have. The general vaccination of a country is a matter of the greatest importance, and we are glad that the blessings of it are being extended throughout the Presidency by measures which must eventually prove thoroughly and completely efficient.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

SIND FORESTS.

No. 2749.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 16th July 1862.

Read the following papers:—

Letter from Mr. S. Mansfield, Commissioner in Sind, to His Excellency the Honorable Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council, Bombay, dated 21st June 1862, No. 140.

In forwarding to your Excellency in Council the accompanying "Annual Report of the Sind Forests for the year 1861-62," it affords me pleasure to bring to notice the zeal displayed by Mr. Fenner in the performance of his duties.

2. The receipts and disbursements during the year, as compared with those of the previous year, are as follows:—

	1861-62	1860-61,
Receipts ......Rs.	1,18,653 12 0	1,20,624 4 10
Expenditure... ,,	57,409 15 1	61,216 10 3
Profits...Rs.	61,243 12 11	59,407 10 7

which exhibits a decrease in the amount of receipts for the year amounting to Rupees 1,970-8-10, but an increase in the profits amounting to Rupees 1,836-2-0. These results, in spite of the falling off in the total receipts, show, I consider, that the Forest management has been satisfactory.

3. There has been a considerable increase in the revenues derived from sales of firewood, baubul pods, and lac, and a falling off in the receipts from grazing fees, sale of charcoal, and from the fisheries in the forests in Upper Sind. Had it not been for the large falling off in grazing fees (Rupees 3,832), which is attributable to causes quite beyond the control of the Forest Department, there would have been a very considerable increase in the general receipts.

4. Much land uselessly included within forest limits by the Ranger in former years has been again made over during the year to cultivators. From the Khanote, Noorkettee, Rana, Maree, Mehrabpoor, Khyradera and Lolleya forests, 10,485 Beegas have been so disposed of, and about 4,000 Beegas of arable wheel land has been similarly given over in the Sukkur and Roree Tuppas. Compensation has likewise been given for the land kept within forest limits, in accordance with the plan proposed by my predecessor in letter No. 96, dated 13th April 1861, and sanctioned by Government on the 11th April 1862, No. 1449.

5. Although much has been done to settle the claims of those whose lands were taken for forest purposes, the settlements are by no means nearly completed; but I trust all may be satisfactorily completed before the close of the present season.

6. With reference to the irrigation of the forests, I purpose addressing your Excellency after I have had an interview with Mr. Fenner.

7. During the season forty logs of fine baubul timber were sent to Bombay for the use of the Gun-Carriage Manufactory. The agent for Gun-Carriages has stated that, so far as he can judge "from outward appearances before the logs are cut, the logs are, from shape, size, length, &c., of unexceptionable quality." "If Sind," he adds, "can produce such baubul as this, the question of supply is at once settled, for it is found here in working Sind baubul that is closer grained, more tough and durable, than the same wood from the Deccan."

8. As very large amounts of this valuable timber can be supplied from the forests of Lower Sind, it may be expected that before long large quantities will be exported to Bombay.

9. The remaining portions of Mr. Fenner's Report do not seem to call for special remark.

[The letter is too long to be published].

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency in Council considers the result of the Forest conservancy in Sind for the past year satisfactory and creditable to the Forest Ranger, notwithstanding the decrease in receipts, which is accounted for by external causes. It is to be observed, however, with reference to the alleged increase in profits, that in the comparative statement of income and expenditure extraordinary charge on account of compensation has been added to the expenditure of 1860-61, while it does not appear whether any similiar charge has been included in the expenditure of 1861-62.

2. His Excellency in Council entirely approves of the restoration of land which had been arbitrarily resumed from actual cultivation, while it was of little or no use for forest purposes. The progress made in settling claims to compensation is also observed with satisfaction, and his Excellency in Council confidently expects that this work will be completed before the close of the season.

3. The Report of the Commissioner on the important subject of forest irrigation will be awaited with interest. Further suggestions may also be submitted for the conservation of Jungles in Shikarpoor for the supply of firewood.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 5th July 1862.

READ again Financial Resolution No. 3173, dated 13th March 1861.

Read an endorsement from the Foreign Department, No. 428, dated 29th March 1862, forwarding, for disposal, a letter from the Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, submitting a proposal for introduction in those Provinces of a system of Banking with Collectors' Treasuries by Officers to the Public Works Department.

RESOLUTION.—In March 1861, this Government directed by a Notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* that the system of paying by Cheques be established, as a general rule, in all Departments of Government, unless strong special grounds could be shewn to justify an exception in any particular case.

A year after, the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, proposed to introduce in those Provinces the system of Banking with Government Treasuries by the Officers of the Public Works Department; and, with that view, Major Chesney, Inspector-General of Public Works Accounts, submitted to the Chief Commissioner a draft set of Rules.

The proposal was sanctioned in this Department on the 11th ultimo, subject to a Report from the Auditor-General of India as to whether the Rules framed had his approval.

The Auditor-General having since reported that the Rules are unobjectionable and well adapted to the object in view, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve of them.

ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution, together with the Rules therein adverted to, be sent to all Departments, Governments, Administrations, and Residencies, with a request to the local Governments that they will submit a Report as to how far the system of Banking, sanctioned on the 13th March 1861, has been introduced generally.

Ordered, further, that a copy be sent to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, the Auditors and Accountants-General, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Punjab, Central Provinces, and Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that the above Resolution and the following Rules be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

(A true Extract,)
E. DRUMMOND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Draft Rules for the introduction of the Banking system by the Public Works Department with Government Treasuries.

1. CHEQUES will be drawn as required by Executive Engineers upon the Officer in charge of the Civil Treasury, against the amount of their credit for the month with such Treasury, and such Cheques will be payable at the usual hours by the Treasury Officer.

2. All payments requiring to be made by an Executive Engineer in excess of Rupees 25 will be made by Cheques, but Cheques are not to be drawn for smaller amounts than Rupees 25.

3. Large sums, which it is necessary for the Executive Engineer to disburse to different parties under his immediate orders, such as the pay of Establishments, shall be drawn daily as required by Cheques.

4. With the exception of the small sums that may be necessary to meet petty demands on any Executive Engineer, no cash shall be drawn beyond the amount to be paid away in each day. An Executive Engineer must make his own arrangements for the safe custody of any cash which he may have occasion to keep.

5. The Cheque will be of the accompanying Form, with a counterfeit to be retained by the Executive Engineer. The Cheque Book should be kept by the Executive Engineer, and no one but himself should have access to it.

6. No Cheque will be payable at the Treasury after the expiration of the month in which it is drawn.

7. Immediately after the termination of the month, the Executive Engineer will send to the Treasury Officer a Statement, as per the accompanying Form, shewing the cheques drawn during the month. The Treasury Officer, after receiving this, will send to the Executive Engineer a note of the Cheques included therein, which have not been presented for payment, and which, therefore, have to be cancelled.

8. These Rules are to come into force from the 1st May 1862. The Public Works Controller is prohibited from passing any charges for Treasurers or Treasure Guards, after that date, except in such cases as may be specially sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner.

G. CHESNEY, Major,
Inspector-General of Public Works Accounts.

STATEMENT of Cheques drawn by the Executive Engineer, ——— Division, on the ——— Treasury, during the month of ——— 18—

Amount of Letter of Credit for 1862	20,000	0	0	Cheque No. 40 in favor of O.D., Contractor...	1,000	0	0
				" " 41 " " Self	2,000	0	0
				" " 42 " E. F., Asst. Engr.	1,000	0	0
				" " 43 " E. F., Asst. Engr.	5,000	0	0
				" " 44 " " Self	3,000	0	0
					12,000	0	0
				Balance undrawn......	8,000	0	0
	20,000	0	0		20,000	0	0

STATION———
Date———

A. B.,
Executive Engineer.

MEMORANDUM.
TREASURY OFFICE.
NAGPORE (DATE)

The Executive Engineer of the ——— Division is informed that the following Cheques drawn by him on this Treasury, as per his Statement dated ———, have not been presented for payment, and will, therefore, be cancelled.

No. 43 dated 18th ——— in favor of E. F., *Assistant Engineer.*

B. C.,
In Charge of Treasury.

Cheque No.
On the ——— Treasury
In favor of
for Rupees
in part of Letter of Credit No. ——— dated

Executive Engineer.

Cheque No. ——— Station ——— date
To
The Officer in charge of Treasury.
Please to pay to
the sum of
in part of Letter of Credit No. ——— dated
for the month of ——— 18 ——— in my favor
Rs.

Executive Engineer.
Division.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

NINE DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Special Telegram for Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *4th July.*

America 23rd June.

Great battle near Charleston; loss both sides. No details.

Cotton Market continues much excited, best Surats fifteen pence.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO JUNE 26.

GALLE, *20th July* 2-50 P. M.

ARRIVED steamer *Nemesis* from Suez 5th, and Aden 11th July.

The following is taken from the *Home News* of the 26th June.

The Federal Troops are closing upon Charleston.

A battle has taken place in which they claim the victory. The Confederates in Charleston have been reinforced.

A proposal from the Danish Government for the removal and ultimate emancipation of three thousand slaves who have lost their masters has been laid before Congress.

Thirty thousand bales of Cotton destroyed at Memphis.

A deputation at Lancashire has waited on Sir Charles Wood to urge the abolition of the India Import duties on British goods. Sir Charles said that the reduction could not be complied with as there was a deficit in the Indian revenue.

The King of Italy has received the address of the Chamber claiming Rome as the national capital, and has expressed his concurrence in its object.

The English Government has declined to ratify a Convention entered into between Sir Charles Wyke and the Mexican Government because it contained a reference to another Convention between Mexico and the United States.

Earl Canning was buried at Westminster Abbey on June 21st.

General Forey has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Army in Mexico.

The French have fallen back on Orizaba and are awaiting reinforcements.

The reinforcements now being sent out to them will amount to at least ten thousand, according to some rumours to fifteen thousand or twenty thousand men.

The New Greek Ministry has issued a proclamation announcing their determination to govern the country according to the constitution, and to introduce bills for organizing the national guards and securing the rights of electors.

An application made by the Chinese Government for the service of Captain S. Osborne and other British Officers is under the consideration of the Government.

The Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing at the late battle at Richmond is officially reported as five thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine.

The recognition of Italy by Russia is considered certain.

Obituary in Her Majesty's Indian Army—Captain R. W. Darby, Retired List, Bombay Army.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Calcutta letters May 15th.

Consols ninety and three quarters.

Enfaced Fives one hundred three and one-half.

Bank discount unaltered. Market easier.

Bar Silver sixty-one pence.

Bullion in Bank fifteen and quarter millions.

Reserve of Notes eight and half millions.

Specie for Calcutta fifty thousand; other parts of India thirty-two thousand; Straits and China three hundred and sixty-two thousand.

Indigo, limited sales; unaltered rates.

Sugar languid and cheaper.

Rice declined three pence.

Saltpetre large sales afloat (June) shipment thirty-nine shillings.

Linseed very firm.

Rape worth sixty-five.

Silk fair demand for China.

Corahs small sales; former currency.

Jute good business, firm prices.

Hides brisk sales, better sorts farthing higher.

Lacdye inactive.

Shellac, Orange, steady, other sorts five shillings lower.

Safflower good quantity sold, firm prices.

Castor farthing higher.

Cutch rather cheaper.

Wheat quiet.

Cotton great excitement, advanced about two pence.

Yarn Water, a penny.

Mule one to two pence higher.

Shirtings six to twelve pence advance.

Arrivals—*Ironside, Storm Cloud* and *Dartmouth.*

CALCUTTA.

18th July, 4-12 P.M.

Government Paper, four per cent., six fourteen to seven discount.

Five per cent., four and three quarter to five premium.

Five and a half per cent., eleven and three quarter to twelve premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and three-eighths.

Freight to London, deadweight, fifty-two shillings and six pence to fifty-five shillings.

Jute and Cotton, fifty-five to sixty-two shillings and six pence.

Seeds, seventy-two shillings and six pence.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inch, two rupees and twelve annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven pounds, thirty-two inches, two rupees and twelve annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, six annas and five pies per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, brisk demand.

Market for Twist, improving.

GALLE, *18th July,* 8 A. M.

THE steamer *Columbian* from Bombay anchored.

THE following are the particulars of the Opium Sale held at the Exchange Rooms yesterday:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1305	1445	1420	1424 4 0½	18,58,650
Benares	1135	1400	1375	1380 0 0	15,66,300

—*Englishman, July* 10.

LOCAL.

THE P. & O. Co's steamer *Union*, Captain W. Stewart, which leaves our harbour this day at 9 A.M., for China, &c.; carries on board 227 chests of Malwa opium.

NEW WATERING AND SCAVENGING CARTS.—The Municipal Commissioners have scanctioned the construction of twenty new watering and ten scavenging carts.

WE understand that one of our princely mercantile houses has made arrangements for establishing a line of packet-ships between this port and the principal ports in the Persian Gulf. The services of an able and experienced officer of Her Majesty's Indian Navy have been secured for the general management of the line.

WE are happy to hear of the appointment of Captain Dods to the important office of Director of Public Instruction in Nagpore. Captain Dods is one of our most intelligent, energetic, and laborious officers; and the interests of education in Nagpore have been committed by Government to the best of hands. The salary of the appointment is, we understand, Rs. 1,000 a month. This will prove one of the best educational bargains that Government have made.

WIDENING OF OLD AND NEW HUNUMAN LANES.—Mr. Wilcox, the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, has submitted for the information of the Board a plan showing where it is desirable the Streets should be widened, now that the work of drainage and improving the lanes is going on; and requesting the sanction of the Commissioners for negociating for the purchase of the ground required. The probable cost is estimated at Rs. 8,545, but it is not certain that this sum will not be exceeded, as some of the owners may claim compensation on the same terms as those allowed to the Maharaz for his ground in Old Hunuman Lane.

The Commissioners have resolved that the Surveyor be directed to negociate for the ground required to widen Old and New Hunuman Lanes according to his own proposition, but before finally closing with the owners to report the results to the Board.

WITH Earl Canning die all our hopes that India would reap the fruit of his sad experience. The reply which he gave to the address of the English residents of Calcutta, in which he insisted on the importance of bringing an enlightened public opinion to bear on the government of India, when combined with his well-known annoyance at the interference of Sir Charles Wood, led even those who had admired him least to believe that he would use all his influence to check that monstrous evil of governing India in England which threatens the prosperity of our eastern Empire. He was not destitute of authority like Lord Harris and other ex-Governors who make no use of their experience in England, nor had he the daring imagination and rashness of Lord Ellenborough which neutralises all his ability. His very impassive calmness, his very willingness to learn from others if only time were given him, would have been virtues in the eyes of English statesmen. A word from him might have prevented the veto of the Contract Act, or put to flight the utter folly of such representatives of India in Parliament as Messrs. Smollett and Vansittart, who imagine the India of to-day is the India of their youth. His experience has perished with him, and India must wait a little longer for justice. —*Friend of India, July* 10.

PUNCTUAL to the day, Chesson and Woodhall's *Miscellany* for July has come to hand, and a very captial number it is, too. It is a periodical well worthy of India, but India is not worthy of it. It cannot be very encouraging to the publishers to find that it does not pay its expenses, nor very flattering to the Indian community that this should be so. Some few years go, there was a sort of pedantic cry for a good Magazine: Agra and Delhi made an attempt to supply it, while Madras and Calcutta were content to keep condemning what they had neither the enterprize nor the talent to supplant by a better article; and when, at length, Bombay took the lead, and gave India the best periodical of the kind it ever had, behold the reception it has met with! warm, certainly, but hollow. The *Miscellany* has now entered upon its third year; it is all that could be wished; the articles are always well selected, well timed, and well written, and for variety of subjects may challenge a comparison with the best home Magazines. With these its universally acknowledged merits, then, it is surprising that the *Miscellancy* should still have to complain of want of public support. Every Library, every Book-club, every Mess in India, should support this Indian periodical, even by subscribing for one less from London or Edinburgh. It is the duty of the Indian journals to strive to secure this support for the *Miscellancy*—a periodical which, we have no hestitation in saying, the Press of India ought to be proud of; and, doubtless, would confessedly be, but for the apathy of Madras, the jealousy of Calcutta, and the indifference of the N. W. P. Ourselves, we are anxious that the *Miscellancy* may be seen by those of our station readers, who do not take it in, to any of whom, on application, we will, therefore, be glad to send the July number, under a promise of its being returned to us almost immediately afterwards.—*Oudh Gazette, July* 12.

WE hear that it is intended shortly to institute an inquiry into the manner in which necessaries are issued, and charged for to soldiers, and that the present highly objectionable system of regimental contractors and agents is to be abolished. This will be a step in the right direction, and will eventually lead to great changes; as we could never understand the present state of things, which permits contractors realizing such an enormous profit at the expense of the poor soldier.—*Deccan Herald, July* 18.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., *July* 19*th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. cloudy. Ther. 82.
BULSAR.—S. W. light partial clouds.
CANNANORE.—W. S. W. fair.
GALLE.—Westerly winds and cloudy with occasional showers. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Westerly light, cloudy.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. cloudy.
MADRAS.—S. W. fine. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—S. W. cloudy.

At 9 A.M. 20*th July* 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. cloudy. Ther. 82.
BULSAR.—S. W. strong fine.
CANNANORE.—N. W. fair.
GALLE.—Light winds, fine day. Ther. 81.
GOA.—Westerly light, cloudy.
KOLAPORE.—Westerly light, fair.
MADRAS.—S. W. Ther. 86.
PAUMBEN.—Fair. Ther. 85.
SURAT.—S. W. cloudy.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 13th July, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 39,808.		
Amount	Rs.	21,062 12 0
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,,	21,408 6 2
Total...	Rs.	42,471 2 2

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350½ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 38,510.		
Amount	Rs.	17,444 5 6
MERCHANDIZE.		
Amount	,,	8,262 11 7
Total...	Rs.	25,707 1 1

REUNION IN HONOUR OF MR. KARSANDAS MULJI.

A LARGE private party, invited by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, assembled at his residence at the Free General Assembly's Institution, on Monday the 14th inst., to do honour to Mr. Karsandas Mulji, the principal defendant in the late Maharaj Libel Case. There were present about 150 gentlemen, the half of them being Europeans, and the other half natives. Among those that we noticed were the following:—Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Col. Ballard, C.B., Col. Woosnam, Major Curtis, Capt. Annesley, Drs. Giraud, Campbell, Miller, Birdwood, Somerville, Bhau Daji, Dhirijram Dalpatram, Miller (jun.), Narayan Daji, Atmaram Pandurang, Messrs. Wallace, Heycock, Mangaldas Nathubhai, Tyabji Bhoymyah, Lakhmidas Khimji, Forjett, Dunbar, Prentis, Kamrodeen Tyabji, Kennelly, Macdonald, Drynan, Pearson, Sorabji Shapurji Bungally, Cursetji Rustomji Cama, Pestonji Ruttonji Colah, Dosabhai Framji Karaka, Ardasir Framji, Nanabhai Rustomji Ranina, Shapurji Edalji, Bentley, Hornsby, Payne, Crossley, Bogie, Stevens, Spencer (N.), Spencer (F. A.), Candy, Wilson, Hunter, Burgess, Scorgie, Rao Bahadur Ramchander Balkrishna, Rao Saheb Wishvanath Narayan Mandalik, Karsandas Madhavadas, Narmadashankar Lalshankar, Jehangir Nasserwanji, Javerilal, Nanabhai Haridas, Kahandas Mancharam, Kalabhai Lalubhai, Revs. Dr. Mitchell and Fraser, Aitken, Bowen, Harding, Middleton, Stothert, Gilder, James Wilson, Williamson, Dhanjibhai, Shastris Krishna, Raoji, Keshava, Lakshman, &c. &c. &c. &c.

After congratulations, refreshments, and the inspection of various objects of curiosity which were exposed to view, familiar and interesting addresses, bearing on the object of the meeting, were then delivered.

DR. WILSON said that all here present were aware of the object for which they had assembled together. It was to do honour to Mr. Karsandas Mulji for the disinterested and noble stand which he had made for the cause of purity and truth in connection with the proceedings in the Supreme Court of Bombay in what is called "The Maharaj Libel Case," in which he was defendant—proceedings which had already attracted the attention of multitudes in India, and which were destined to obtain notice in many other quarters of the world. In what Mr. Karsandas had done there were indications of intelligence, judgment, conscience, and courage, which were in the highest degree admirable and commendable. Only one opinion, recognizing them as of this character, had been expressed by Europeans of all classes in India, and by educated natives. The more they were reflected upon the more they would be seen to be deserving of praise; and the more their results were reflected upon the more they would be seen to be deserving of gratitude to that God in whose good providence they had been effected. It was a pleasing sight to see a young man of the position of Mr. Karsandas forming a right estimate of the immoral and debasing principles and practices of a sect with which he had been connected by birth and training. It was gratifying to see him challenge and assail in his well-edited paper those principles and practices. It was delightful to see him maintain his ground, notwithstanding the threatenings of priests and people opposed to improvement and reform, and notwithstanding the doubts and misgivings of well-meaning but timid friends. It was glorious to think of the issue—a heavy blow and sore discouragement to abominable and odious immorality, not merely tolerated, but systematized, and systematized by the alleged sanction of religion, and at the same time perpetrated by men presumptuously styling themselves the "Sovereigns of Religion." Horrible was the evil opposed, even when looked at in its mere human relations—exacting as it did from a parent the surrender to pollution of a daughter, and from a husband the surrender of a wife to brutal lust, when called for, by a religious guide and guardian! Mr. Karsandas was a man well-fitted to stand the brunt of legal proceedings in a case of this character; for he was strong in his own moral feelings and convictions, yet, it was no easy matter for him to maintain the struggle. Without and around him were consultations, and combinations, and slavery-bonds, and conspiracies to prevent the giving of evidence, which had been taken notice of in our Criminal Courts and suitably condemned and punished. The management of his case in Court even made demands upon him of a very unusual character, though he had the best legal assistance which Bombay could afford, not merely in the eminent barristers employed [Messrs. Anstey and Dunbar] but in the able solicitors [Messrs. Acland and Co.] by whom the agency of his case was conducted. It was no easy matter for him to collect and explain the materials for a defence. It was no easy matter for him to find and bring into Court a sufficiency of testimony to gain his case, when most desperate efforts were made at intimidation throughout the whole of Bombay. It was no easy matter for him to contend against the determined falsehood and perjury of the opposing party. It was no easy matter for him to preserve composure and judgment, when he was himself for a couple of days under examination. All honour then be to Mr. Karsandas. (*Great Applause.*) And honour also be to his countrymen who had the courage to support his case by their truthful and intelligent testimony. Society owed a debt of gratitude to these gentlemen, particularly to the learned Dr. Bhau Daji, to Dr. Dhirajram, and to another native gentleman (Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji) also present on this occasion. If hazards were encountered by these friends of truth and honesty, they would find their reward in the approval of conscience and in the approval of considerate men. (*Applause.*) The triumph of truth is at all times to be regarded with satisfaction. In the Ramayana even it is said, "Truth is the foundation of piety in the world: the root of religion is Truth; Truth is the supreme principle in the world; on Truth prosperity rests; Truth is the most excellent of all things; wherefore let Truth be glorious." It was gratifying to be able to ascribe the exposure of wickedness which had been made on this occasion to influences which, it was to be hoped would have an abiding and growing action in the native community,—even to the influences of education, as conducted by Government, by Missionary Institutions, and by private seminaries. The more he (Dr. W.) reflected on the circumstances of the case, the more he was persuaded that education was at the foundation of the salutary movement which had occurred. Shortly after coming to this country, now upwards of thirty-three years ago, he had become acquainted with the tracts and practices of the Vallabhacharyans. When they were first brought to his notice by an individual, whom he had been called upon to admit into the Christian Church, he could scarcely credit what was said of them; but the notices of them by Professor Horace Wilson and others, and his own further inquiry and study soon convinced him of their awful reality. From that time he had in various ways testified against them, but with little effect. It was only five or six years ago that they were taken up in earnest by the native press in Bombay, conducted by educated young men. Their exposure he claimed, then, as a trophy of education, and a trophy of no mean character, testifying to the power of education and concurrent agencies to accomplish with the blessing of God, the great changes which India requires. The moral dynamics in such a case it might be difficult to measure; but moral forces had in it a real existence. It is India which will be specially benefitted by what has occurred. India, with its Sati fires, which consumed alike the body of the living and of the dead parent, quenched for ever; with its infants preserved alike from the devouring jaws of Gangetic crocodiles and the cruel and murderous hands of Rajput "nurses;" and with its human sacrifices altogether abolished, was very different in the confidence of Britain, well prepared to accord it its due privileges and rights, with India perverted and debased by all these atrocities. And India with its hidden works of darkness brought to light, and with its pollutions, now infecting large and populous localities, altogether removed, would find a place in the heart of Britain such as it had never yet enjoyed, as well as reap the blessed fruits of its own purification. It is not those who shut their eyes to the plague-spots of India and refrain from action who are the friends of India, but they who scrutinize and prove and empty its moral abscesses who are the friends of India. Other sects require to be looked into as well as the Vallabhacharyans. What was said of the Madhavacharyas in the number of the *Rast Goftar* (the "Truth-Speaker") which had been delivered in town this morning was a proof that the movement for good was still advancing. It was a providential mercy, also to be noticed, that the Supreme Court in Bombay had proved itself equal to the emergency which had occurred, and that it had gone into the case lately brought before it with a patience and attention most commendable, but sometimes but partially exhibited in similar cases elsewhere decided in India. Bombay had had many able judges since a Recorder's Court and a Supreme Court were constituted for its benefit; but certainly, not since Sir James Mackintosh, whose philosophical acumen and literary grace were so distinguished, sat upon its bench, had such able and luminous and manly utterances been heard from that bench as on the late occasion. The pages in which the judgment in the great Maharaj Libel Case was embodied were among the most interesting to be found in the history of British jurisprudence in India; and, notwithstanding the repulsive nature of the subject of which they treat, they would often be referred to as a mighty encouragement to all Indian reformers and philanthropists. (*Applause*). It was very obvious that the sympathies of both natives and Europeans here present were running at present very much in the same channel. This all would hail as a token for good. The time was coming when, even looking over a more extended sphere, and upwards to a higher sphere, they would see eye to eye, and feel heart to heart, and work hand to hand, to the glory of God and their own good. (*Applause.*)

DR. BHAU DAJI spoke as follows:—Unprepared as I am, I have very little to add to the able and exhaustive speech of Dr. Wilson. I have known Mr. Karsandas Mulji intimately for many years, and I honor him for truthfulness, humility, courage, and perseverance. In the defence of the libel case, which has terminated so triumphantly for him and for the cause of truth and morality, Mr. Karsandas has undergone considerable persecution and great misery from a variety of causes. I doubt not that the success he has met with and the deep sympathy which has been this evening so markedly and handsomely shewn have more than compensated him for all the trouble, annoyance, and misery he suffered while engaged in defending the case. (*Applause.*) My name has been mentioned as that of one who materially assisted Mr. Karsandas in this important case. Thankful for the kind notice, I cannot help mentioning the name of Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, who along with several other distinguished parties, rendered the most valuable assistance. (*Applause.*) We all felt greatly fortified by the conviction that we were on the side of truth and morality, and that, however, humble our efforts, a kind Providence would bless them with success. Some of the witnesses who gave their evidence, have done so at the risk of considerable pecuniary sacrifice, and some I verily believe, at the risk of their lives. It was the vigilance and prestige of our energetic Superintendent of Police, as well as the fear of certain and severe punishment afterwards that prevented some of the witnesses and the defendant Karsandas from being ill-treated. Mr. Karsandas and his partners in the *Satya Prakash* and the *Rast Goftar*, had abundant opportunities of enriching themselves had they chosen to receive bribes. Throughout the case Mr. Karsandas conducted himself with honesty, integrity, firmness, and courage, which are worthy of admiration. (*Applause.*) Mr. Karsandas's example shews how much good it is in the power of a person, of comparatively humble circumstances to effect, when guided by pure motives, and by well-directed and judicious efforts. The judges of Her Majesty's Supreme Court proved themselves worthy of the occasion, and by their luminous judgments, have secured more than ever the respect of the people for the temple of justice which they adorn. In conclusion he begged to thank Dr. Wilson and the assembly on behalf of his countrymen for the deep sympathy shewn to his friend on this occasion. (*Applause.*)

SIR A. GRANT remarked that it might be interesting to consider what would be the effect produced in England by the news of this important trial. He thought that a great impression would be produced on the minds of the many persons in England who took an interest in India, without having personal knowledge of the country. To such people it was very difficult to appreciate the exact position of affairs out here; they under-estimated the difficulties to be contended with in the progress of improvement. It would, therefore, be a great revelation to them, on the one hand to see unveiled the frightful moral corruption with which a portion of native society was infected, on the other hand to observe that a reform had commenced *from within*, not dictated or suggested by Europeans, but spontaneously commenced by Hindus themselves. By studying the events of this trial the English would learn to acknowledge more distinctly the great obstacles which stood in the way of reformation. They would discover with surprise the absolute tyranny of public and social opinion to which the people of this country were subjected. It was all the more honorable to Mr. Karsandas Mulji and his supporters that they had stood up against this tyranny. (*Applause*). But he (Sir A. Grant,) must confess, that it seemed most strange to himself and to every Englishman, that men of wealth and high position and intelligence, as many of the defendant's witnesses were, should have thought that they had anything to fear from public opinion. Such men were placed far above dependence on any; they had only to combine, and then they might do what they liked, and public opinion instead of pronouncing against them would be sure to come over to their side. (*Applause.*) The events of the trial, and the glorious victory which they were met to celebrate, would doubtless be a first step towards breaking down that tyranny of custom and of opinion, which was the worst obstacle to all improvement. Much had been said of the Reformers in Calcutta, of the Brahmin's Club, and other things of the kind, but it appeared to him that there was something superficial in the Calcutta reforms, while those in Bombay were of a more genuine character. He would conclude by observing that though they were met to do deserved honor to Mr. Karsandas Mulji an expression of thanks was also due to their reverend, learned, and respected host, Dr. Wilson, whose stores of learning had been placed at the disposal of the defending party, and whose moral support had been a great assistance to them throughout their conflict. (*Applause.*)

DR. MURRAY MITCHELL said that as he had been called on to say a few words he had much pleasure in doing so. He had been in Poona when the great trial took place; and he had much satisfaction in testifying to the interest that many in Poona had taken in the proceedings. But not only in Poona—not only throughout the great cities of India—had the matter attracted notice; as Sir Alexander Grant had well said, an early mail would no doubt shew us that the great importance of this case had been fully appreciated in Europe. In fact, the friends of true progress all the world over would heartily rejoice because of the successful stand that had been made by a portion of the native community in the interests of truth and morality and social order. (*Applause.*) Dr. Mitchell said the case led his mind back some four and twenty years to the time when he first came to this country. Education had commenced in Western India some years before and a few were hopeful as to the result; but very many were despondent. They thought the Indian mind so completely prostrated, so utterly spell-bound, that it was a hopeless attempt to rouse it. Some argued that all history proved that a fallen people cannot rise, and that a nation which has once missed its opportunity of achieving greatness, has no second chance afforded it. What light did the recent trial throw on this grave question? Surely it rebuked all such despondency. For amidst obstacles and discouragement and threats which probably no European could adequately estimate, a few educated natives, Mr. Karsandas Mulji and his friends, had stood in the breach and bravely battled for the light. It would have been a great thing merely to fight the battle; but it was a matter calling for fervent thanksgiving to God that not only had they fought the battle, but they had won the victory. Aye, and this was but the first of many battles, and the first of many victories. Considering the amount of intimidation put forth by many in the native community, and the unflinching courage which Mr. Karsandas had shown throughout, it was a most becoming thing on the part of all that desired the advancement of India to give him, as was done this evening, an hearty expression of sympathy and admiration. And the commingling of so many different races on this occasion was most cheering. Europeans, Hindus, Parsis, and Mussulmans had come together for one object,—and on this very great and vital question were they all thoroughly of one mind. He ventured to hope that this meeting too might be but the first of a long series of such meetings. At present Europeans and natives lived too much in worlds apart; but occasions like this would help to create an understanding and a sympathy between Europeans and the advanced portion of the natives. He deemed this a point of immense consequence. And he ventured to say that whenever genuine Reformers—men who would not only talk but act—men of the stamp of Mr. Karsandas and his friends—whenever such men would come forward, there was a large amount of hearty sympathy ready and eager for expression, in the hearts of Europeans whether in India or out of it. Let us have men of work in common—of a common striving for really high and noble ends; and brotherly alliance would soon chase away all these race and caste antipathies of which so much had been said. Very much remains to be done—in fact, the work is only commenced—much remains of arduous strife, of

High sacrifice and labour withal, pause
Even to the death:—

but every generous mind would brace itself for the noble toil. Not for nothing had the Almighty Ruler linked together the destinies of India and Britain: the connexion imposed a most weighty responsibility on England—and a no less weighty responsibility on India. England must take India by the hand, and kindly guide her, as an elder would a younger sister, in the paths of purity and truth; and India would, he fervently hoped, follow the faithful guidance, and be, in consequence, the first of Asiatic peoples to enter the family of truly-civilized and religious and happy nations. (*Applause.*)

MR. KARSANDAS MULJI made the following reply:—GENTLEMEN,—I beg to express my heart-felt gratitude for this token of your kindness and good will which I have this day received from you. I sincerely feel that I do not deserve the honor conferred upon me, for I am conscious of having done nothing more than my duty as a journalist in exposing immoralities which were perpetrated in the name and under the sanction of religion. Indeed your presence here confirms me in my belief that in making my defence in the libel action, I have vindicated the interest of truth and morality. Whatever erroneous views the unenlightened portion of my sect may entertain regarding my conduct in the Maharaj Case, I can in all sincerity of heart declare that nothing short of a firm and honest conviction of the righteousness of my cause, could induce me to speak plainly and openly in a matter—on which not to speak openly is a crime. I have to tender my best thanks to those gentlemen, Europeans and Natives, who have lent active sympathy in the cause. I owe to the God of truth and holiness that I have had my feeble courage kept up in the face of the strong efforts that were made to ruin me. Gentlemen, I feel overpowered with the expressions of sympathy I have just received. I wish I could adequately express my deep sense of the honor I have met with at your hands. Once more gentlemen I beg to conclude with my sincere thanks to the Rev. Dr. Wilson and you all. (*Applause.*)

The Rev. C. HARDING, expressed, as an American, his great admiration of the courage manifested by Mr. Karsandas, which he held to be most encouraging and inspiriting.

The Rev. DHANJIBHAI NOWROJI, for the sake of some of the native merchants present who did not understand English, gave an outline in Gujarati of the addresses which had been delivered, adding some suitable reflections of his own.

Mr. PESTONJI JAMSETJI made a strong appeal in Gujarati in the cause of Reform.

At the request of Dr. Wilson, Dr. Mitchell offered up an appropriate prayer for India, Natives as well as Europeans standing up on the occasion.

The interesting meeting then gradually broke up, bouquets having been handed to the native gentlemen on their leaving, and refreshments having been offered to such as were inclined to partake of them. Few such happy meetings as this was have yet been held in Bombay. One of the native Justices of the Peace present congratulated the kind host on his living to see such a day of hope in India.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Saturday, 19th July 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

AN UNLICENSED SLAUGHTER HOUSE.—Bhawoo Shaik Adum pleaded guilty to the charge of using a place as a slaughter house without obtaining a License from the Municipal Commissioners.

His Worship fined the defendant in the sum of five rupees.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Raymoo Somajee was charged with stealing Rs. 13 in cash and one quarter of a seer weight of the value of six pies, the property of Doola Jussa.

The prosecutor, a dealer in sweetmeats, stated that at about nine o'clock that morning (Saturday) he went to a Parsee's house in the Fort where he took out a bag containing 12 Rs. four quarter rupees and a quarter seer weight. Witness went away forgetting the above articles. Shortly afterwards he missed the bag of money and the weight. In consequence of information which he received from a Parsee, he caused the prisoner to be apprehended. The Parsee produced a piece of rag the money and the weight. The same as stolen from him.

A Parsee, named Jamsetjee Hormusjee, corroborated the testimony of the prosecutor.

In defence the prisoner said that it was a false charge, he took three rupees with him to go to an auction to make purchases, when a Parsee seized him.

His Worship remanded the prisoner until Monday (this day) for the production of further evidence if procurable.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

Saturday, 19th July 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ., SENIOR MAGISTRATE, AND CAPTAIN BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT.)

The Court met at two o'clock.

Mr. Prentis appeared again on behalf of the agents of the wrecked ship.

William Farrer, examined, said,—I belonged to the *James Pilkington* and joined her in Liverpool in February last. I was on board on the 17th June the night that she was wrecked. I came on watch at six o'clock that day. The Captain gave orders a little after five, to tack ship. There was not wind enough to stay. One of the men on deck sung out that he saw lights, when we hauled the mainsail up and commenced to square way. The light was on the port bow. We afterward saw two other lights and we steered away keeping the last two lights nearly ahead. One appeared to be a revolving light, it was on the starboard bow about one point. We were then in seven and a half fathoms of water. The lead was kept going, the hand lead, prior to this the lead had been hove occasionally but when the light was seen the lead was kept going, it showed 6½, 5½, and 4½. It showed 4½ for several minutes, when it showed 4 and the ship struck. When I went on board at four o'clock there was something like ten fathoms of water. I was on deck at noon when the lead was hove, there was then 14 fathoms. The lead was not hove from 8 till 12, so far as I know, that was during the time I was at the wheel. We luffed the ship up to the wind to get correct sounding. At the time when she first struck I was aloft stowing the upper fore-top-sail, she was heading S. S. W. by S. S. E. the weather was variable. We were on the starboard tack. I have been twice before to Bombay at the same season of the year. When I was aloft I saw the land was close to. The sail-maker sung out that there was a schooner ahead, but it was a small island on the starboard bow, directly afterwards she was fast on the rocks. As soon as I felt the vessel taking ground I came down. A few minutes afterwards the well was sounded when we found seven feet of water. The Carpenter first sounded when she began to graze over the rocks, there was then no water in her. The masts were then cut away, but the two boats were got out first. The vessel shortly after began to break up. The chief mate and myself were the last to leave the ship, we were on a portion of the poop, that was about half-past twelve, we got ashore at about half-past three. The night was fine and the land was clear, we could see it quite plain. It did not appear to me to be like the land off Bombay when we were running in for it. The natives did not ill-treat us in any way when we came on shore. I do not consider that the natives behaved inhospitable to us, as far as I am aware they were not asked for anything. We did not then require assistance. We left in the afternoon of that day at about three o'clock. We got our breakfast on the mainland, one of the bread tanks floated ashore directly after us, we got biscuit from it. We had crossed over in a ferry boat to the mainland, where we were given something to eat and drink and were afterwards driven in bullocks carts to Mahim, to the Police station, where Mr. Knight the Police Constable gave us some refreshment, he afterwards brought us on to Bombay by train in the evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prentis.—I kept the lights steadily in view, at least so far as I could being engaged during that time in the general work of the ship. They did not appear to me like the Bombay lights. I did not make any observation to any one till the time that the ship struck. In my own opinion I thought that the vessel was going to certain destruction. I dont think that so much as ten minutes elapsed, from the water shoaling five and half to the time that she struck. I did not hear any order given to put the ship about. I did not hear any one say that they were the Bombay lights. I heard soundings given while I was aloft. There were two lights ahead and another one which appeared to be a revolving light. I went more by the land than by the lights in judging that it was not Bombay. The land was plainly seen during the whole of the afternoon, it was both high and low land. I did not tell any one that I did not think it was Bombay. I did not hear anything particular said about it. I did not see the land at 12 o'clock, but I saw it between 12 and 4 twice. It was high land in the port quarter. The small island I saw quite plain just before the ship struck.

To the Court.—If I had said anything about my opinion that it not being Bombay land I should have done wrong in speaking when I was ordered to keep silence.

William Johnson said.—I was steward on board the *James Pilkington* when she was lost on the 17th June last. To the best of my knowledge the land was reported at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The ship struck at a quarter to 8 o'clock. A little before 7 o'clock the captain came down and said to his wife "come up and I will show you the first of the Bombay lights." I do not consider myself qualified to form an opinion as to the cause of the wreck. I got on shore on a portion of the poop of the ship. I can give no particulars as to the cause of the wreck. We got ashore about half-past three. We experienced no ill-treatment on the part of the natives.

John Sloan said.—I was boatswain on board the *James Pilkington*. I was on board the night that she was wrecked. I was on deck from 12 till 4 that afternoon. The lead was hove. The tipsy lead was hove during that time, about 3 o'clock there was about 19 fathoms, to the best of my knowledge. I cannot say whether the lead was hove at 12 o'clock, I know that it had been kept going in my watch before. The weather was changeable, it was squally with light rain. I cannot say how the ship was heading up. It was a gallant breeze, she was close hauled going at about 4 or 5 knots. I was not aware of land being in sight at that time, I did not see it. The weather was clear some times. I went below at 4 and returned again on deck at 5 o'clock. It was then clear weather. I do not know how many soundings she was in then. I am not certain, but I think, that a little before six we were wearing ship, when three lights were reported. I did not hear the soundings because I was busy clearing away the anchors and other general duties. I saw the land about 20 minutes before the ship stuck. I have been to Bombay four or five times before, I have only been here once before in the S. W. monsoons the other times during the N. E. ones. All the lights were on the port side. I had my work to attend to and only looked at the lights once or twice at first. I thought they were the Bombay lights. The anchors were both off the bows and the cables arranged. When the vessel first struck I was standing near the windlass. I did not hear any soundings before the ship struck. The lead was being hove, but I would not hear what was said. There was no attempt made to haul off the ship before she struck. We were going round when we first saw the lights. We afterwards stood for them. Finding the vessel was breaking up, after we had cut the masts away, and could not get the vessel off, we did the best we could to get ashore. I was one of the men that drifted ashore in the long boat. The vessel was wrecked a little before 8 o'clock, I got on shore two or three hours before daylight the next morning. We did not suffer from any ill-treatment from the natives, they appeared to be very civil to us.

The Court adjourned at half-past four until two o'clock (this day) Monday.

LAW.

SUDDER COURT.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the Sudder Court this day, Monday, the 21st July 1862:—

Special Appeal No. 4347.—Dharwar.—Apa Naik bin Bistapa Naik *vs.* Govind Apa bin Balapa Naik, deceased, his sons and heirs, Anapa and Kristnapa, minors, by their mother and guardian, Ambhana.

Petition for Review of Court's Judgment in Regular Appeal No. 9 of 1861.—Khandeish.—Moorarjee Teja, manager of the shop of Gokuldass Tejpal *vs.* Tribhowundass Hurjewundass, manager of the shop of Amaram Bhookundass.

Regular Appeal No. 3 of 1860.—Khandeish.—Lukshmun Govind, deceased, by his grandson and heir, Gopal Sudasew Nassickkur *vs.* Gunput Morardass, deceased, by his grandson and heir, Sewlal Vithuldass.

Special Appeal No. 4357.—Khandeish.—Abaji Lukshmun Koolkurni *vs.* Daji wullud Chimboo Wani.

Special Appeal No. 20 of 1860.—Ahmedabad.—Lala Teja, Jetha Kana, Dewa Kana and Moola Wasta *vs.* Raja Kira, Bijul Hiru and Kaven Hira.

Special Appeal No. 22 of 1860.—Ahmedabad.—Jina Haribhai and Moti Haribhai *vs.* Kesowjee Narunjee, deceased, by his heirs, Wunarsi Narunjee and Daya Wunarsi.

Special Appeal No. 24 of 1860.—Dharwar.—Mulapa *vs.* Rungapa and Chimapa bin Rugaba.

INDIAN.

POONA.

LIEUTENANT Paske, Adjutant of the 95th Regiment, has proceeded to Madras, for the purpose of identifying a Lieutenant Willians, formerly of the 95th Regiment, who is in custody on account of having been engaged in some little "shady transactions" on the summit of the Neilgherry hills.—*Deccan Herald, July* 18.

A GOOD deal of sickness still prevails both in city and camp—chiefly fevers and bowel complaints. Another good downpour of rain will do much to purify the atmosphere, and modify the general sickness. The nights and mornings are raw and cold, the days hot and disagreeable, and the consequence is that more or less sickness is to be found in almost every European household. Even the natives feel the variableness of the climate, and are anxiously looking forward to the change of the moon, in the hope that it will bring more rain. There has, however, we are glad to learn, been a fine fall of rain all over the country, and not before it was required. A traveller informs us, that the ryots are beginning to look cheerful, and the grain-dealers melancholy, especially those who have been hoarding stores in expectation of a prolonged drought. It is to be hoped that our city friends will take the hint, and sell while they can: there is to be no famine this year, as they will find to their cost should they persist much longer in refusing to sell, save at exorbitant rates.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

AT the sitting of the High Court yesterday, Sir Barnes Peacock stated, with reference to the six candidates for admission as attornies whose case had been alluded to by Mr. Longgueville Clarke a few days ago, that the matter had been brought before the Judges at their last meeting, when it was determined that the candidates should pass the same examination which they would have to undergo had the late Supreme Court not been abolished; and on their passing their examination and being admitted as attornies, they could apply to be admitted as vakeels, which would be granted as heretofore.—*Englishman, July* 10.

WE hear that two of the petty chieftains in the hill districts of Orissa lately attempted to sacrifice a Meriah at the shrine of *Kali*, in the hope of averting the small pox, which has recently made its appearance in that part of the country. Fortunately, the British authorities got timely notice of their intention, and were able to interfere in time to prevent the sacrifice. The chiefs have been called on by those authorities, for an explanation! What possible explanation they can have to give that is not already known to government, it is difficult to conceive. Actuated by the promptings of a degraded superstition they have disobeyed at distinct order of government, and by so doing have rendered themselves deserving of punishment of a nature suited to their rank and station. To demand an explanation is a useless waste of time, for it is impossible that the chiefs can have any valid excuse to offer. We regret to have heard of several attempts at Meriah sacrifice lately, and hope that, in a case which appears to have been so clearly brought home as this one to the individuals in question, the displeasure of government will be so strongly marked that others will be deterred from running the risk.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

EXTENSION OF SMALL CAUSE COURTS

(From the Madras Times, July 12.)

WHATEVER may be said of the nature and quality of the laws which are framed for us by Indian legislators, we cannot be accused of a love for changing them. Anglo-Indians, and in fact the greater portion of the native community, are at heart Conservatives. They love the old paths, and hesitate to venture into unexplored labyrinths of legislation. They make the most of the measures provided for them, and abortions though some of those measures are, they grow at last quite proud and fond of them. Nay, like the mother of a crippled child they frequently bestow more regard upon the unfortunate ill-formed bantling of legislation than upon its stronger and better shaped brother. They take a kind of maternal pride in cherishing and favouring that which has little in itself to recommend it to public notice, or which is unable to hold its own against the pressure of argument or sound opinion. We care not to enquire very deeply into the probable reasons for this aversion to frequent change on our parts. Some persons are unkind enough to cast it in our teeth that we are unable to detect the deficiencies of our legislative enactments when they are brought into actual work, and that our contentment with an existing state of things arises from an inability to appreciate perfection or admire the beautiful and true. Others again, more charitably disposed, sympathise with us in our lack of sound statesmen and practical legislators; and attribute our seeming apathy to our dread of experiments in legislation by rash theorists, whose attempts at amending the law are often calculated to do more harm than good. They look upon our apparent content as nothing more than the calmness of despair, and bestow a tear of pity upon the resignation which they believe is induced by a sheer absence of Hope. The truth we think lies between the positions taken up by these two classes of our criticizers. We do not concern ourselves very much in this country about legislation, and until our own interests are affected our attention is not called to defects in the law. We, who have a voice and can make ourselves heard even in the cold recesses of the Legislative Council Chamber, seldom lift up that voice on behalf of the thousands of inhabitants of this county who have silently to endure the evils of imperfect legislation. We are not to ornament our temporary abodes with the sculpture, and to bestow upon this, our resting-place for a day, grand monuments of legislation for the admiration of future travellers along the same route, if to do so demands any exertion on our parts, and is not called for by our necessities. And then again it is true,—and pity 'tis 'tis true, that we have learnt to dread the performances of our legislators in this country. Their experiments have made us wince; and rather than add new ills to those we have, we endeavour to make the best of our present condition. We have not yet acquired confidence in our Legislative Councils. We have been ready to be won but they have been backward in wooing. And we look beyond to them the mother country for substantial good in amendments of our Laws.

Our reflections have been called forth by the announcement of a probable change in—and extension of jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, and by the Petition of the Bombay Association for extending the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court in that Presidency, which appeared in our issue of the 30th ultimo. We have been led to compare the history of our Small Cause Courts in this country with that of its parent institution, the County Courts in England. While at Home there have been no less than six or seven Acts of Parliament to amend the mother statute of the 9th and 10th Victoria cap. 95, which gave birth to those Courts, we have rested content with our Act IX. of 1850 which called our Small Cause Courts into existence. While the 1st County Court Acts in England have been found deficient and inapt in many of their provisions and fresh enactments have been speedily framed to remedy their defects, we have not kept pace with the mother country in the path of reform. We have not yet even followed in its wake. Our Act IX. of 1850 with all the defects of the first three County Court Acts still flourishes unrepealed and unvaried. That it is full of faults and that many of its provisions including even the jurisdiction clause are vague in the extreme, are admitted on all hands. For some time past there has been felt a necessity for its amendment but hitherto nothing has been done to procure it. It is now, however, to be hoped that the present year will not be permitted to pass without an extension to this country of the benefits provided for County Court suitors in England by the several County Court amendment Acts which have been passed there. We shall in due time notice any amendments which may be brought forward with this object in view. For the present we would merely suggest a few points which in our opinion call loudly for attention.

First of all we think that the jurisdiction clause should be made clearer, and as near as possible assimilated to the like clauses in the Act of 9 and 10, Vict. Chap 95. A plaintiff ought to be enabled to sue persons who are either within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court at the time of action brought, or by leave of the Court for the district in which the defendant shall have dwelt on business at any time within six calendar months next before the time of action brought, or in which the cause of action arose, the plaintiff should be entitled to sue out process in either of such last mentioned Courts. Then we would suggest that in all actions of ejectment the plaintiff should be at liberty to add a claim for and recover in one and the same action rent or mesne profits, or both down to the day of hearing, so as the amount claimed be within the sum over which the Court may have jurisdiction. Again it would be a boon if the Courts were enabled to try all actions except actions for crim. con. (which we hope will soon be abolished,) and slander, which both parties may agree that the Court shall have jurisdiction to try. Further we think that new provisions should be made as to the qualifications of persons who shall be at liberty to practise in the Courts. In addition to these amendments we would suggest that the jurisdiction of the Court should be ex-

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tended to all cases in which the sum of money or property claimed does not exceed Rs. 1,000. And finally that all actions for sums above Rs. 50 may be removed by Writ of Certiorari or other process into the Supreme Court, or the new Court which may be substituted for it, and that in all cases where a sum of money or property of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards is in dispute full power of appeal to such last mentioned Court should be granted. Without these two last amendments we should be sorry to see any extension of the jurisdiction. True it is that under the existing Small Cause Court Act, the Judges have power to send a special case up to the Supreme Court on any points on which they may have doubt. But this salutary provision of the Act is often rendered a dead letter. Very frequently the Judges have no doubts upon the points raised in the case before them whatever may be the difficulties involved in them. And we have been informed that some of the special cases which they have sent up to the Supreme Court have given rise to so much pleasant fun at their expense, and have exposed them to so much raillery on the part of Counsel who have to argue upon them before the higher tribunal, that it is an extremely difficult matter now either to instil a doubt into the mind of the Judges of the lower tribunal or to induce them to submit themselves to the criticism of the bar and bench in the higher. The only remedy for this state of things is either to make the granting of a special case compulsory on the application of either party who may apply for it, or to give the suitors the full powers of appeal and removal of the action which we have advocated.

These are only a few of the alterations and amendments which we would suggest. An attentive perusal of the several English County Courts amendment Acts and particularly the cap. 108 of the 19th and 20th Victoria will furnish useful hints in the preparation of any Act for amendment or extension of our Small Cause Court Act. In order to avoid confusion and complexity we hope that the law affecting our Small Cause Courts throughout the country will be consolidated. There is no greater mistake in legislation than to heap one statute upon another, all having reference to the same matter, but parts of which are law, and other parts of which are repealed. While we are upon the subject of Small Cause Courts we would say a word in favor of an alteration of the rules providing for the salaries and pensions of its Judges. The County Court judges in England are entitled to their Pension on retirement from ill health. Here the Small Cause Court judges must toil on, jaded it may be in mind and body for 15 years before they can claim a pension on that ground. And if at the end of that time there is any work still left in them they must jog on for 20 years more before they can obtain the paltry pension of £500 a year. In this respect they are much worse off than the Supreme Court Judges, whose labours are neither so constant nor so trying. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that at the time when the present scale of salaries were fixed for the Judges, living was not so expensive in India as it now is, and income tax and other drains upon one's incomes were unknown. It is therefore more difficult for Judges on their present salaries to put by a sufficient sum upon which to retire. For these reasons we should be glad to see a change made in the Judge's emoluments, and trust that the present opportunity will not be permitted to pass without some better provision being made for them.

THE EXTENSION OF OUR FRONTIER EASTWARD.

(*From the Friend of India, July 3.*)

NATURE has made the peninsula of Hindostan the most compact territory in Asia. On its two sides East and West the sea washes an inhospitable coast, and great shoals over which a heavy surf everlastingly breaks, protect the mouths of its navigable rivers and the rich cities on their banks. On the North the mighty Himalayas shut out the once warlike and ever restless tribes of Central Asia, except at a few passes the most important of which is the Bolan. A fleet of mere gunboats would suffice to put down the piracy of the sea-tribes and to keep off the navies of the world. A well-organized force such as the Irregular frontier regiments are, with more artillery and supported by an army along the line of the Indus, would keep at bay those Kirghiz hordes which have periodically swept down on the fertile plains of India. Once strong by means of our administration against internal treachery, and the British empire in the East would seem impregnable. Through a non-aggresive policy marvellously has Providence done the work.

Nor is Providence likely to leave it unfinished. Had the golden-footed sovereign of Burmah never invaded our Assamese provinces and driven our subjects into hopeless captivity boastfully threatening at one time to take Calcuta, it is probable that we would never have been tempted to extend our frontier beyond the Naaf. But the moment we were forced to step over the limits nature had fixed, to cross mountain ranges into vallies watered by rich rivers, into countries which stretched away to the China Sea and the Pacific, we ventured upon a future which, as it now gradually unfolds itself, seems to be sufficiently startling. For we lay it down as an axiom that a power like England must, in spite of its own policy, advance in a continent like Asia till it reaches either high mountains or broad seas. So vast is our work already in Hindostan Proper that we regret the necessity which forced us to cross first the Chittagong and then the Arracan hills and plant ourselves on the sea-board of Burmah. But having done that, we cannot stop where we are. We must accept, however, reluctantly, the duty of letting the wave of civilization roll on till it beats against the base of the China Hills, and flows into the waters of the Gulf of Siam. Our present eastern frontier is weak, and our empire is virtually outflanked. We might be satisfied with this state of things if contiguous to us there were a powerful nation with a strong government, which maintained peace, promoted commerce, punished evil-doers, kept faithful to treaties and discharged all the duties which devolve even on semi-barbarous powers. But so far from this being the case, the native ruler of Burmah is sunk in sensuality; the heir-apparent has put himself at the head of a powerful faction; monopoly and oppression are fast depopulating and exhausting the resources of a most fertile country; dacoits roam at their wild will under the protection of the highest nobles, and have at last dared, after infesting our territories for years, to murder a British officer and mutilate his remains. Add to this that the French have their agents at the Court of Mandalay, their armies and fleets at Saigon to its south-east, and are bringing pressure to bear on Siam to wrest from it the fertile valley of Cambodia.

In 1852 the wrongs of a *quondam* country-skipper, which we valued at only a hundred pounds, were not righted and a war ensued which gave us Pegu. But in the year 1862 what do we find? An armed force of dacoits organized and protected by a high Burmese official, is despatched to plunder and murder our peaceful subjects. The bandits come across our Toungoo frontier, thrash the police, murder Lieutenant Halhed, the European officer in command, and decamp with the spoil which is received by the said Burmese official, who openly protects the murderers and forwards the pistol and other property of the murdered officer to the war prince at the court of Mandalay from whom, there is every reason to believe, the incitement to the deed had originated. Since Latter's melancholy death our villages all along the frontier have been repeatedly attacked, our subjects plundered and tortured and no reparation has been asked. These outrages have now culminated. The excitement of war cannot now be quoted as an excuse for the outrage. The life of a British officer sacrificed in the performance of his duty is to be valued at more than a bale of goods! No golden-footed incarnation has power to enforce obedience in upper Burmah even did he desire to do so. At the best we have taken the will for the deed long enough.

But the present disorganised state of the Burmese Court and Government might be overlooked if a foreign European power did not influence its counsels, while a foreign army commands the mouth of a river navigable to the confines of China. Considering that our non-aggressive policy has carried us from Cape Comorin to Cashmere, is there anything to prevent the avowedly aggressive French policy establishing a dominancy on our eastern flank? We have just received intelligence that the war in Anam is at an end, and that the Emperor has ceded to the French six provinces in Lower Cochin-China, has paid an indemnity of four millions of dollars, has asked for French officers to drill his troops, and for a French force to assist in subjugating the semi-Christian rebels of fertile Tonquin in the far north-east. France has now legitimately established herself at the mouth of the great Cambodia river. Looking upon the unceasing attacks from beyond the frontier of British Burmah as conclusive evidence of an unconquerable, though since our annexation of Pegu natural, animosity on the part of the Burmese Government—an animosity that would only be intensified by a change of dynasty, and adding to this the pertinacity with which all our earnest overtures for commercial and friendly intercourse have been rejected, we confess we cannot look with complacency to the time, however far off, when French influence shall dominate on the banks of the Menam also. It must be borne in mind that British Burmah is cut off from India as a land basis. In the event therefore of French enterprize developing itself so as to bring its influence to bear on the court of Mandalay our garrisons in British Burmah will have eventually to assume very different proportions from what they do at present, and moreover the forces at Fort St. George and Fort William must be equal to supplementing them on an emergency. We have no mountain passes, our defence eastward must be only men and muscle.

When the rainy season comes to an end Colonel Phayre will pay his first visit to the Court of Mandalay as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. Hitherto our envoys have performed before the King a ceremony quite as odious as kow-towing in China, addressing his barbaric majesty *on hands and knees* as "Phra" a word which may be translated—King, Master or God equally. Are we for ever to go on misapprehending our epoch? From the day our envoy crouched bare-footed and bare-headed before the golden-foot may be dated our certain failure in all diplomatic intercourse with the court of Ava. But is the farce to be repeated when the Agent of the Viceroy shall again present himself to plead for retributive justice on the murderers of young Halhed, and to petition in humble accents for some guarantee not only for exemption from such like atrocities for the future, but that mutual intercourse shall be so organized as shall allow British subjects to travel in Burmese territory as Burmese subjects tread ours. Will Lord Elgin with his eastern experience consent to a repetition of this degradation? Are the forms and ceremonies of Burmese etiquette more difficult for a British envoy to face than were those of the Chinese? Where has kow-towing succeeded?—it gave us the mutiny certainly, and it will give us another Burmese War sooner or later. Not only must Colonel Phayre approach the King of Ava with no lower obeisance than he would make to his own Sovereign; not only must he obtain satisfaction for Halhed's murder and guarantees for a cessation of raids over our frontier, but he should not leave till the seventh article of the treaty of 1826 is carried out—"It is agreed that accredited ministers, retaining an escort or safeguard of fifty men, from each, shall reside at the Durbar of the other, who shall be permitted to purchase or to build a suitable place of residence, of permanent materials; and a Commercial Treaty, upon principles of reciprocal advantage, will be entered into by the two high contracting powers."

Hitherto every envoy we have sent to Ava has been treated with contumely from Colonel Symes, the first, to Colonel Phayre, the last. The object of the first embassy in 1795 was to prevent the French from obtaining a footing in Burmah. Lord Elgin should see to it, that in 1862 a powerful British Resident with an escort is stationed on a footing of equality with the King at Mandalay, that the frontier is protected, that the Myoke to whom Halhed's death is due is punished, that a commercial treaty is made and then honestly carried out, that British travellers are allowed to go everywhere as in China, and that we have the command of the waterway to Bamo and the Chinese frontier.

ENGLISH PRESS.

COTTON DEMAND AND COTTON SUPPLY.

(*From the Times, June 14.*)

WE have all of us read and heard of famines. We have been taught from our childhood to pray for deliverance from those terrible visitations, and we have actually seen in our own time the sufferings of a starving people; but such a famine as now afflicts our Cotton industry nobody ever saw or ever imagined before. Neither in veracious histories nor in works of fiction can we find any narrative of one great nation wanting bread because another great nation was burning its corn. Nowhere, except in the daily records of events now current, do we read of the wilful and deliberate destruction of a necessary of industrial life. Here, however, we are told week after week how stores of the Cotton which would feed our famishing millions are consigned to the flames, and how the order has gone forth that the produce of a vast territory shall be wasted or burnt, rather than that it should find its way to market. What the consequences are Mr. Thomas Bazley, in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, has just concisely explained. About 1,000,000*l.* sterling a-month is lost in wages. About two-thirds of that sum are lost to those by whom such wages were paid. Twenty millions a-year, therefore, are cut off from our national earnings for the want of that precious staple which the Federal Americans first stopped on its way to us, and which the Confederate Americans are now spoiling and destroying along the banks of the Mississippi.

Fairly enough might it be said that against so artificial and unnatural a famine as this no precautions would be likely to have suggested themselves; but that is not a true statement of the case. Certainly no persons, except Americans themselves, ever anticipated this early and desperate schism in so young and so vigorous a body politic. Statesmen of the old Republic have indeed left on record their prognostications of this disruption, and their hopes that it would be accomplished without bloodshed. In the language, too, of American party strife, a dissolution of the Union was perpetually threathened; but in this country nobody ever gave a thought to such a chance till the contingency occurred. Although, however, that much can be said, we cannot avail ourselves of the argument to justify our policy of improvidence. It was well-known and openly urged that for the supply of that material which fed the looms of Lancashire our reliance was on one single source. It was also felt that this supply might any year be intercepted,—not indeed by civil war, for that nobody contemplated, but by drought, by epidemics, or by servile revolt. The subject was brought prominently before the public in these columns full fourteen years ago. An Association for the Supply of Cotton has been some years in active existence. The question, in short, though it was, unfortunately, never solved, had been fairly proposed and eagerly discussed. The chance of our losing the American supply was debated at meeting after meeting, and, what will now perhaps seem inexplicable, it was treated with least heed by the very people whom it most concerned. The Cotton lords of Lancashire could not be brought to bestir themselves about the production of Cotton. They looked upon themselves as consumers only, and deemed it a vicious, or at any rate a superfluous policy, to interfere with producers. "Take care of the demand," was their argument, "and the supply will take care of itself." That reasoning, however, has been now rudely refuted. The demand is sharp enough, but the supply is lost, and with it has gone that prosperty and abundance on which we congratulated ourselves with such confidence but a short time ago.

That the problem was a hard one we never denied. It was beset with the greatest possible difficulties, but these difficulties were not absolutely insuperable, while the interests at stake were enormous. The demands of our Cotton-mills were supplied by the produce of the Southern States of America, which had monopolized that part of the work, exactly as we had monopolized the other. They grew the best and the cheapest Cotton just as we spun the best and cheapest cloths. Each branch of the trade had gravitated towards its natural seat, and it looked like a disturbance of the first laws of economy to interfere with the results. The Americans were not the original Cotton-growers. They did not found the trade; they made it—made it within the memory of living man. Aided by good soil and favourable climate, as well as by ample capital and national energy, they won the business in fair competition, and got entire command of the market. This command they held against all comers, and they contrived to supply all, or nearly all, demands. The consequence was that nobody's Cotton could find a sale while their's was in the market, and, as their's was always in the market to very nearly the extent required, it followed that only a narrow and precarious margin was left for any other producers. How, then, were such producers to be created or encouraged? How could either capital or industry be invested in a field already occupied? Of course, if India or Australia could produce a better or cheaper article than America, America would be beaten; but that, in the ordinary way of things, was never so much as imagined. If, then, Indian or Australian produce was to be consumed at all, it must be in preference to an article more eligible, which was against all the laws of trade. No doubt, other countries had capacities for the production, but they had lost the business by the operation of natural events, and it was only by some artificial arrangements that they could hope to regain it. A trade like the Cotton trade needs organization on a large scale; that organization could only be the slow growth of commercial success, and how was commercial success to be anticipated under such conditions as we have described above? Egypt, Brazil, the Cape, and the West Indies might send their small doles of cotton to Liverpool, but it was a chance if even these were sold except at inferior prices and for inferior needs. How were such ventures to be increased? Two years ago America supplied 85 per cent. of all the Cotton consumed in England, leaving only 15 per cent. to be scrambled for by other foreign countries and the British Colonies together. How was such a rival to be displaced, or how, except by displacing her, could any competitor be qualified to become her substitute? Which of the countries that together stood for 15 per cent. in 1860 could be reasonably expected to stand for 85 per cent. in 1862?

We have said enough to show the magnitude and difficulty of the problem; but, if this difficulty furnishes some excuse for past defaults, it can yield none for any future indifference. It is now clear that it would have been a good investment of money if we had created new Cotton-fields, even by artificial help. We could never have induced Cotton-buyers to buy any but the best article at the lowest price; there interference was impossible, and it was equally so in the way of protective duties. But, if a little artificial encouragement in the way of capital and organization had been provided, new Cotton-fields, otherwise never destined to exist, might really have been called into being, and, as the quality of the produce might have been brought up to any standard, the exports would have found a sale. So far interference with the laws of demand and supply was open to us. We might have furnished that assistance without which no new colony of Cotton-growers could have maintained itself up to the point of perfect production. When that had been reached the rest been comparatively easy. It was a strange and rather unpromising speculation, no doubt, but experience has shown that it would have been a wise one. The case was one for exceptional operations. The Lancashire manufacturers had the maxims of political economy on their side, but, for all these maxims, they find themselves on the road to ruin. There was less scientific argument on the other side, but more instinctive perception of the truth. However, let us now remedy the mischief as well and as quickly as we can. We are placed in a position which, though distressing in its immediate effects, does, nevertheless, open a prospect beyond our hopes. The great monopolist of the markets has broken down, and new Cotton-fields may now contend for the trade without fear of overpowering rivalry. India, above all, has got a good start. Her exports seem declining just now, but that is only because at the beginning of these troubles she exhausted all her stores and accumulaton to supply us, and has since had only her ordinary crops to draw upon. Presently the stimulus given to cultivation will be found to tell, and we trust that the addition of one vast and productive Cotton-field to our permanent sources of supply will relieve us from any chance of future famine.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(*From the Daily News, June 16.*)

THE movements of the money market are still characterized by some uncertainty, of which bankers and money-lenders are naturally not slow to take advantage. That a change is in progress is proved by the considerable decrease which has been shown from week to week in the Bank's stock of coin and bullion.

Many experienced observers do not think it necessary to investigate closely the causes which regulate the movements of the precious metals or to watch narrowly any other financial influences; they are content merely to notice whether gold is flowing into or out of the Bank. If the former, they conclude at once that the value of money will decline; if the latter, that it will advance; and nine times out of ten, this simple bullion barometer proves perfectly accurate. It can, indeed, scarcely mislead; for, when gold goes into the Bank, new currency is being manufactured and pushed out into the market to compete for employment with that already in existence; while, on the other hand, the purchase of gold from the Bank for exportation means the withdrawal from circulation, or from depositories where it has been lying available for active employment, of an equal amount of Banknotes, and their simultaneous cancelling. The movement of, say, a million of bullion has the more effect because a million of notes bears no small proportion to the total amount of *surplus* money. It may be said, perhaps, that a million is but a limited sum in relation to the twenty-one millions which compose the total amount of Bank of England notes actually in the hands of the public. Or, again, it may be argued that the extinction of a million of notes ought not to have any very great effect considered in relation to the twenty-seven or twenty-eight millions which form the present aggregate circulations of all the note-issuing banks in England—including the bank of England itself, the private banks, and the joinstock banks. But this is not the right way to view the matter; for a large proportion of the Bank of England note circulation, and a still larger proportion of the circulation of the provincial banks, are of what may be termed a fixed character—that is to say, the discharge from day to day, and from week to week, certain definite and indispensable functions. A certain amount of such paper is required in each manufacturing or other establishment daily, weekly, and monthly. The notes for such purposes are fully engaged, or as we may consider them, absorbed: like a horse in a mill, they perform a routine, jog-trot duty very useful in its way, but they are no more really available for competition with the general mass of employment-seeking currency, than the horse aforesaid is in a position to compete with the carriage-purveyors of the district. Striking off, then, from the aggregate note circulation of England, all that large portion which is fixed or absorbed in this or similar ways, we may infer that the balance, representing the actively competing portion of the currency, is of such comparatively limited amount, that the extinction or addition of a single million produced by the exportation or influx of that amount of gold, may have a very marked effect. This will be still more intelligible when we consider the multifarious uses to which the comparatively limited note circulation of the country is put, and the wonderful celerity of the movements which the surplus alluded to is required to perform. Pursuing this part of the subject for a moment, it would be curious to inquire how many scores of millions would represent the aggregate of the financial transactions of the metropolis in a single active day's business, including merely all those payments and receipts that are discharged in paper of one kind or other, and without the intervention of coin. The total would probably be found to considerably exceed in a single day the entire existing amount of the circulation of the Bank of England. We should then have additional cause to wonder how such a mass of transactions can be adjusted in a medium apparently so inadequate, as well as to admire the exceeding ingenuity of the mechanism whereby cheques and other orders for money are made to supplement and economise the regular currency. The fact is that in all wholesale and many *retail* transactions these bits of paper form the real business currency, but for the universal adoption of which we could not get on for a single day. Had we nothing but Bank of England notes to fall back upon—and this is the only banking establishment allowed by law to issue notes in and around the metropolis—the exportation of a million of gold to Turkey or elsewhere would either be impossible, without long preparation, or would cause a kind of paralysis in the money market.

Considerations of this sort may help to show why the money markt is, and always must be, directly influenced by the influx or efflux of gold at the Bank of England. The bullion barometer is thus practically unerring; and now, having contracted to furnish a cerain amount of capital to foreign countries, which we are unable to furnish except in the form of gold, a moderate drain from the Bank is a certain consequence, with its concomitant and natural effect of a moderate advance in the rate of interest. One thing is very certain—when England, banker of the world, undertakes to provide the foreigner with capital, she will assuredly be required to fulfil the contract unaided, since, if her means fail, other countries, ordinarily not so well supplied as herself, are hardly likely to be in a position to step forward and relieve her of the obligation. It is very important, therefore, that we should assume no engagements which we are not sure of being able to meet without difficulty. When these new foreign loans were under negotiation we counselled the public to keep an accurate and provident record of the amount of their commitments, and when the invitation to add fifteen millions more to them came from the Russian Government, the good sense of the public instinctively paused. What would now be the state of our money market—what the prostration of our home and foreign trade—had we subscribed fifteen, or even ten millions to Russia, in addition to our other prior engagements, and soon after seen the signature of the contract followed by a deficient harvest? It is a contingency almost too terrible for contemplation, particularly at a time when the greatest of our manufactures is in a state of collapse, and millions of persons dependant on it are almost starving. Happily, the public were not tempted to plunge beyond their depth by the blandishments of loan contractors. The very gradual operation of the strain that is being put upon the money market proves that due moderation was observed, and that our engagements were measured by our means. True, the Bank of England has parted with nearly two millions of gold in a month, and the rate of discount has risen from 2½ per cent. to 3, and bids fair to go to 3½; yet there is general confidence that the change is merely of the kind that might have been anticipated, and that a stormy money market will not be added to the discouragements to trade, already sufficiently numerous. The inherent tendency of the foreign exchanges is indeed too satisfactory to admit of real uneasiness. Such of them as may be indirectly influenced by our loan commitments have naturally been depressed almost to the point at which specie might be sent from this country; but the exchanges with all other places are either in our favour, or show, remarkable strength. There is every reason to believe that the existing draught upon our reserves of gold arises solely through the new foreign bonds we hold, and that directly they shall have been paid for, the bullion current will set still more strongly towards this country. Although the financial transactions lately entered into have for the time proved the more powerful agents in influencing the money market, the balance of trade continues in our favour, and this is a great point. Why it is in our favour can be shown in very few words, at the risk of repeating what was said on a recent occasion. When we export goods extensively, we have to make heavy payments to the foreigner for the raw material of which they are largely composed; but when we export goods to only a moderate extent, the sum required for the purchase of the material is proportionately reduced. The former was the case until recently, but the latter is the case now. Thus, inasmuch as we usually pay the foreigner in ready money, or at very short dates, we are now enjoying the immediate relief arising from the reduced amount of our foreign expenditure, while at the same time the returns for the relatively large consignments made months back, for many of which we gave the foreign markets long credit, come in with the accustomed regularity. Consequently, our incomings exceed our outgoings (apart from foreign loans), and this means that the balance of trade is in our favour. How it works may easily be seen by glancing at the present course of the trade in cotton and cotton goods. For the first three months of the present year (the date may seem rather old, seeing that this is the middle of June, but our dilatory public servants have furnished no more recent materials) the total value of the cotton imported into the United Kingdom was only 2,680,644*l.*, against 9,269,587*l.* in the same quarter of last year, and 10,725,274*l.* in the corresponding period of 1860. Here is so far as the money market is concerned, a great saving—the retention in this country of a large amount of money which under ordinary circumstances would have gone out. Better for us if it had gone out, to buy the materials of labour for the industrious and now pinched people in the north; but, as the fact stands, we have kept at home the money ordinarily used for investment in foreign produce, while we continue to receive returns upon almost the old scale from the markets of India, China, Australia, South America, and other countries which we had trusted with cotton goods. The figures relating to cotton illustrate this tendency in the most striking manner, but the course of our whole foreign trade is in a similar direction. As long as this continues we are justified in regarding with perfect equanimity the limited and temporary drain arising from our moderate engagements in foreign loans.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
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CRAWFORD & Co.
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DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

PARTICULARS of the Landed Property belonging to the Estate of the late Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., deceased, to be sold in Two Lots by public auction by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. at their Auction Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY the 21st instant.

The sale to commence at 4 P.M.

LOT No. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house and Buildings thereon, erected and built, situate, lying, and being at Borah Bazaar street, within the Fort Walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 456, and which said piece of Ground admeasures seven hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road called Borah Bazaar street aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by an open piece of Ground devoted to charitable purposes, and partly by the House of Pallonjee Jamsetjee, on or towards the North by a lane which now is and at all times hereafter shall be used and enjoyed as a thoroughfare, and on or towards the South by Lot No. 2. This Lot includes 7½ feet of ground Southward from the wall of the house on the Lot over which the balcony of the house on the Lot extends.

LOT No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situate with a messuage, a stable thereon situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in a street commonly called or known by the name of Borah Bazaar street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or toward the East by the Borah Bazaar street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a place called Thanuck, on or towards the North by the plot of land stretching under the balcony of lot No. 1, and on the South by the Hullalcore passag; forming part of the adjoining Property belonging to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, and which said piece of Land is No. 455 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

The Plans of the respective Lots and the conditions of sale subject to which the same are to be sold can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Faithfull, and Keir, Medow street, or at the Office of the Auctioneers three days before the sale.

Lots may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A.M., on application to the Auctioneers.

TERMS—CASH.
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During the first two years	6,272	1	0
And during the last two years	22,626	18	11

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The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £80,000 per annum.
Chief Offices for Western India.—BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY

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Position of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Fund exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Ann. Income from Premiums exceeds	" 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THESE were specially computed by Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, from data furnished under the authority of the Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, with reference to his Report upon the state of the Bengal Military Fund, upon which he was then engaged: no other life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	8
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurances, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

Active Agents wanted in important places where the Company is not represented. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary,
Bombay, June 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A.M.
Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

AMMUNITION.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military purposes. Double Waterproof of Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge cases of superior quality for shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.
Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.
Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.
ELEY BROS., Grey's-Inn-Road, London, W. C.
☞ Wholesale only.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SILK MERCERS, MILLINERS, FAMILY LINEN, CARPET, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, feel much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the constantly increasing patronage of the gentry of Bombay, and also of Outstations. They beg to draw attention more particularly to their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, at this time complete, in every respect, and amply stocked with the richest Goods. Ladies desirous of giving orders for Millinery or Dress-making, are attended to by a First Class London Milliner, who has a number of experienced workmen, sufficient to enable her to execute Wedding or Mourning orders on the shortest notice.

The whole of the upper part of the House is now devoted to the Ladies' Department, the tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting having been removed to the Ground Floor, to make room for the greatly increased stock of Millinery, &c.

Ladies who may be unable to call to make a selection may safely confide their orders to the Firm, and rely on their receiving the best attention and being carried out with good taste, and the latest style of fashion.

Messrs. W. and Co. cannot give a full list of their stock as such a list would fill all the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, they have every article, a Lady or Gentleman can require for Dress, and a variety of each article; they would, however, call attention to the following specialities in the Silk Department, every fancy Dress has been reduced, and Check-chene and other styles, usually sold at Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-8 are now Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-0.

Rich Flounced Robes, Rs. 125 for Rs. 75, a few reduced to Rs. 50.

Light Colors, suitable for Dinner or Evening Dress. Plain Lyon's Glace, in every new color including the new Green, Magenta, Solferino, Azuline, Mauve, Maise, Grey, Lavender, Sky, Eugenie, Pink, Crimson, Scarlet, Drab, Violet, &c., these glaces, are in demand for the new style of Dress.

Rich Antiques, striped, Rs. 5.
Ditto ditto plain colors, same as Lyon's Glaces.
Rich White Glace, Watered Silk, Moire Antique; also Flounced Robes, and the new Brocaded Festoon Robe, and the new French narrow stripe Watered Silk for Weddings.
Black Silks, plain Gros de Naples, Glace Radsimere and Barathea, Gros Royale, and the Unrivalled "Crystalize."
Every color in Sarsnets, Silk Serges, Velvets and Plushes.

In the Miscellaneous Dress Department will be found the greatest variety of materials, including the richest Goods made in Grenadine, Mousseline-de-soie at greatly reduced prices; also Foulard Silks, very wide, 16 yards for Rs. 38.

Transparent Silk and Wool Checks, &c., Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Rich Chene ditto, Satin Stripe, Rs. 3-8 per yard.
Mottled Mohairs, 10 annas per yard.
Checked ditto, new colors 12 as. to Rs. 1-4 per yard.
Chene and Broche ditto, Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Black, White, and Fancy Grenadines, Rs. 1-12 per yard usually sold at Rs. 2-12.

All colors in small Stripe and Check Silk Gauze, French Bareges Rs. 20 to 40, richest and newest, a few of last season's reduced, Rs. 6 to Rs. 20; Warm Dresses for Ladies proceeding to Europe, in every new material and color; the best French Merinoes, in every color, Coburgs Alpacas, Norwich Lustres, plain figured Check Striped and Cross-over Challis; Plain French Llamas, Plain Bareges, black and colored; French Printed Muslins, new colors; striped, checked, trail, spot, cluster, and every possible style, from 8as. to Rs. 2 per yard; richest Flounced and other Robes, reduced Rs. 15 to 25; English Muslins from 4 annas and Robes from Rs. 6-8, fast colors; best Printed Cambrics 8as. to 12as; and Clan *Tartans*, all Wool, double width, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

The new Grenadine Shawl, all Silk, without fringe, Rs. 18-8, all new colors.
Richly Embroidered Cashmere, trimmed with Spanish Lace.
Colored Llama Long Shawls, beaded and Silk traced, Rs. 28.
Grenadine ditto, Magenta stripes, Rs. 28.
Barege Striped, bound with Silk, Rs. 28.
Do. Black, ditto from Rs. 28.
Long Wool Shawls, plain colors, Clans,
Shepherd and Fancy Plaids, Rs. 15 to 40.
Paisley and French Long Shawls, Imitation of Cashmere.
New Silk Mantles.
Plain Black Glace, from Rs. 15 to 50.
The Paletot Amazon, half fitting to the Waist; wide hanging Sleeves, richly trimmed from Rs. 35.
The "Paletot," "Burnous," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.
The new Arab Burnous at Rs. 22-8, will be found useful and Ladylike.
New Paletot of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.
The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmere, and other textures; it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.
The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

BONNETS AND HATS.

New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.
The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.
White French Leghorns.
White and Black Straw, all qualities.
Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.
Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.
Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.
Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.
An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers, Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.
New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.
Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.
Princess, and Scarboro' Rolls for the Hair.
French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 30.
Trimmings of every description.
Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.
All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.
Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.
Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.
Watson and Co.'s Pure Longcloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.
Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.
An entirely new stock of Hosiery bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.
Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.
Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.
Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.
A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss Me Quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.
Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.
Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz. Kid Morocco and Prunella Shoes Rs. 2-8. per pair.
Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Bracelets	from	Rs.	60 to 600.
Rings	"	"	10 to 300.
Necklets	"	"	30 to 250
Ladies' Chains	"	"	50 to 300.
Albert do.	"	"	40 to 200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character: Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for Cash purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.,
Jewellers, Silk Mercers Hosiers, Glovers, Milliners, Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil, Military and Naval Tailors

Printed and published for the Proprietor, by [illegible] RUSTOMJEE, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON: [illegible], 11 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. B. & W. Galignani & Co., Publishers Rue De Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. Pharoah & Co.